The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

A Number of Appropriation Bills Disposed of by the Senate.

The Postoffice Bill Taken Up.

A Motion to Restore the Franking Privilege Tabled.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1875.

SENATE.

Civil Rights.

Petitions were presented by Mr. MORTON from the colored people of Georgia, and of Frankfort, Kentucky, asking for the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Laid on the table.

Public Documents.

The bill reported by the Committee on Printing, to provide for the distribution of the regular official editions of certain public documents, and the *Congressional Record* was passed.

River and Harbor Improvements.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a statement showing the amounts appropriated each year, from 1866 to 1874 inclusive, for river and harbor improvements in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Ordered printed.

Changing a Railroad Line.

Mr. HOWE presented a joint resolution from the Wisconsin Legislature, asking the passage of a law to authorize a change of the line of the road between Portage City and Lake Superior, so as to allow said road to be built between Portage and Stevens Point. Referred.

Soldiers' Bounties.

Messrs. CHANDLER and FERRY presented memorials from citizens of Michigan, asking that $200 in legal tenders be granted to soldiers who served in the Federal army during the late war, instead of 160 acres of land.

Memorials.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of citizens of Madison, Ind., remonstrating against any increase of the tax upon whisky in store upon which tax has already been paid. Referred.

Also a memorial of citizens of Dakota Territory asking that the Black Hills reservation be opened for settlement. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial of the Grand Army of the Republic in Illinois for the passage of the bill for the equalization of bounties.

Similar remarks were presented from St. Louis and Kansas. Referred.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.

Messrs. SHURZ and BOGY presented resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river according to the plan of Capt. J. B. Eads. Referred.

Indian Appropriation.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. LEWIS asked to submit a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Senate to-day, being a legal holiday.

Mr. WINDOM, who had the floor for the Indian appropriation bill, refused to yield to have the resolution considered.

Mr. HAMILTON (Tex.) moved an amendment to the clause appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to subsist and care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, so as to provide that the money shall be expended in behalf of those Indians only in proportion to the number located on the reservation and refraining from hostilities. Agreed to.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend so as to increase the appropriation for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada from fifteen to thirty-five thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Mr. BOGY moved to amend so as to strike out the clause appropriating five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Indian delegations who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes. He said the Indians had no business here, and Congress should not encourage them to visit the city of Washington. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24.

Mr. BOGY moved to strike out the appropriation for incidental expenses.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay that amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 29.

The bill was finally passed.

Military Academy Appropriation.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) called up the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The amendment of the committee authorizing the President to fill vacancies among officers, instructors, Professors and cadets occurring at said Academy by reason of the dedicated cases of any person appointed by him was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to add a section providing that hereafter, until otherwise provided by law, the number of cadets appointed each year shall be one half of the number authorized to be appointed by the now existing law, and no more. He said he took the greatest interest in the Academy, and believed it a useful one, but it was well known that the number of officers was now in too great a proportion to the numerical strength of the army.

Mr. HAMLIN (Maine) agreed with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), and said officers were being educated faster than the needs of the service demanded. He suggested an amendment providing for the appointment of cadets alternately from each Congressional district.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. LOGAN agreed with the other Senators that there was the excess of officers, but he would not support the amendment, as it might delay the progress of the appropriation bill. He favored a separate law on that subject.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) expressed the opinion that this branch of the public service might be trimmed down, but the law doing it should not be part of an appropriation bill. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 19.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported in the Senate, and the amendment made in committee was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN renewed his amendment as above noted, with the following words added: "And hereafter there shall be appointed one cadet in each eight years, instead of four years, as now provided by law."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said this was important legislation, and in case the President did not approve it, he could not veto it without vetoing the whole appropriation bill.

Mr. MORTON said this subject deserved more consideration than it could now have. Under our theory of government it was not intended to keep a standing army. Our theory was to be prepared for war by having a large number of properly educated officers, and the people could be relied upon to make up the army. Believing this legislation premature, he moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 20.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Pensions.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, reported by the Committee on Appropriations without amendment.

Mr. MORTON said he would offer an amendment to this bill, though he knew it was not germane to the subject; but as there was not time left to have it acted on this session as independent, he would submit it as an additional section to this appropriation bill.

He then sent to the clerk's desk as such amendment the bill reported by him on the 6th inst., from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Mr. SPRAGUE appealed to the Senate not to put this bill with this extraordinary amendment. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 30.

The Pension appropriation bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON renewed his amendment. He said as the twenty-second joint rule now stood, the election of the next President could be thrown into the House of Representatives. He said he was astonished at his Democratic friends voting to lay the amendment on the table. If it was a political measure to throw the election into the House of Representatives, which would be Democratic, he hoped it would be understood, and those voting to lay the amendment on the table must take the responsibility.

Mr. SHERMAN said he heartily sympathized with his friend from Indiana (Morton) as to the necessity of having a change in this twenty-second rule, but it could be done by a joint rule as well, and need not be put upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote with the Senator from Indiana to take up this bill any time, but he protested against tacking a political measure upon an appropriation bill. The worst piece of legislation he ever saw was passed upon an appropriation bill after midnight.

Mr. MORTON withdrew the amendment.

The Pension Appropriation bill was then read the third time and passed.

Postoffice Appropriation.

After passing the Pension Appropriation bill, the Senate took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. When the clause adopted by the House repealing the act of 1872 authorizing the Pacific Mail contract was reached, Mr. WEST, who had charge of the bill, said the committee reported that provision as it came from the House, without recommendation, the matter having been referred to the Judiciary Committee some days ago by a resolution of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said that the committee had not yet reached a decision on the subject. He expected that a report would have been made to-day, but the committee had no meeting this morning.

Mr. MERRIMON said he favored the annulling of the contract. The subject was passed over informally, and the reading of the bill continued, in order that the amendments of the committee might be first acted upon.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend so as to strike out the paragraph appropriating $96,800 for additional postage stamps for the Postoffice Department, and insert in place thereof a clause providing that all laws and parts of laws repealing the franking privilege be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the franking privilege as it existed prior to the act abolishing the same be and is hereby re-enacted.

Mr. WEST moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 25—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Pease, Ranson, Robertson, Sanlsbury, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton—25.

Mr. THURMAN moved to add an additional section providing that the *Congressional Record* shall be carried in the mails free of postage.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to provide that all public documents already printed by either House of Congress may pass through the mails free upon the frank of any member of Congress until December 1st, 1875, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so that the *Congressional Record*, or any portion thereof, may pass through the mails free. Agreed to.

The question being upon Mr. Thurman's amendment as amended, Mr. WEST moved to lay it on the table. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 34.

Mr. STOCKTON offered as a substitute for Mr. Thurman's amendment that the *Congressional Record* and all other public documents printed by Congress for distribution shall pass free through the mails under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 27.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman was then agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the 4th section so as to provide that all accounts passed upon by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department after July 1, 1876, shall be supervised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury in the same manner as the other accounts, and a sufficient number of clerks shall be transfered to the First Comptroller's office from the Auditor's to enable this proviso to be carried to effect. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment directing the Postmaster General to institute a full inquiry into the workings of all branches of the Department and expenditures, with a view to reducing the expenses, and report to Congress a schedule of salaries for postmasters and clerks, not exceeding the amount paid for similar services in private employ, and also to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of free delivery cities, and with such other measures of economy as will tend to make the Department self-sustaining. Agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted an amendment amending section 8 of the act of June 23, 1874, so as to limit the weight of mail matter of the third class to twelve ounces, instead of four pounds. He said this section allows samples of merchandise to pass through the mails, and six hundred pounds of merchandise recently passed through the mails in New York for Arizona, which paid eighteen cents per pound, while the ordinary charge of an express company would have been a dollar per pound. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 34.

Mr. THURMAN said this bill was being discussed under the five minutes rule, and as the Pacific Mail contract was yet to be considered, as well as an amendment providing for a postal telegraph, he moved that the Senate adjourn. These subjects should not be considered as completed with the exception of the paragraph relating to the Pacific Mail, which should be taken up to-morrow at twelve o'clock and disposed of, the statement having been made that the report of the Judiciary Committee would be ready by that time.

Mr. DORSEY at first objected to this arrangement, and gave notice that he would renew his Postal Telegraph amendment to-morrow, but at the request of Mr. Conkling and other Senators, withdrew his objection, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Meeting of Congress.

Among the bills introduced and referred under a call of States, was one by Mr. BANNING providing for the meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress on the 4th of March next, and of each succeding Congress on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congressional term begins.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and asked that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. SAWYER moved that the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. POTTER inquired as to the gross amount of appropriations in the bill.

Mr. SAWYER replied that the gross amount was about $6,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL called for the reading of the bill, and it was read accordingly.

The bill finally passed substantially as prepared by the Committee on Commerce, the items of which were published last week. The Committee on Appropriations suggested a few additional appropriations, principally for Southern rivers and harbors.

U. P. R. R.

Mr. PEYE endeavored to suspend the rules so as to pass the bill to enable the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to submit its claim against the Government to the Supreme Court of the United States, but only four or five members rose in favor of the suspension.

A Bill to Reach a Perjured Witness.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the rules were suspended to pass the bill regulating the selection of grand and petit jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDALL inquired if the time in which the man whom it was intended to reach in the passage of the bill, Wm. S. King, of Pacific Mail notoriety, had not expired.

Mr. DAWES replied that he thought not.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the bill. He was opposed to Congress passing a law to kill a single man.

The bill, the object of which is to indict King for perjury, was then passed.

Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HOUGHTON moved to suspend the rules to set apart Wednesday evening next for consideration of the Texas & Pacific Railroad bill. The yeas and nays were called, resulting yeas 117, nays 128. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the motion was lost. This is looked upon as a defeat of the bill in this Congress.

Illegal Immigration.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Agreed to.

The bill makes it the duty of American consuls at Chinese ports to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into contracts or agreements for service within the United States for lewd and improper purposes, and in such cases to refuse the requisite permit or certificate. It also provides penalties for importing or keeping women for purposes of prostitution, &c.

Original Declaration of Independence.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Librarian of Congress a commission to adopt means to restore the writing of the original Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended thereto, now in the Patent Office. Agreed to.

The Alcoholic Liquor Trade.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill providing for a commission to obtain statistics on the alcoholic liquor trade, with amendments extending the term to two years, providing that all the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence, and that no salary or expenses shall be allowed.

Mr. SPEER asked whether three men could not collect these statistics without an appointment from the President.

Mr. POLAND replied that the temperance people desired something done by authority, but they were willing to pay all the expenses themselves.

Mr. SPEER—Who is to determine whether the commissioners are advocates of temperance or not?

Mr. POLAND—The man who appoints them, I suppose.

Mr. SPEER—That is the President of the United States?

Mr. POLAND—Yes, a very good judge. [General laughter.]

The motion was rejected—yeas 132, nays 120—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

War Claims.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the payment of the awards of the Southern Claims Commission, about $750,000. Agreed to.

As was a bill for the payment of claims allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a provision that claims of citizens of foreign countries may be preferred in the Court of Claims. Rejected, the previous question not being seconded.

Reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department. Agreed to.

The department is to consist of one Quartermaster, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General; four Assistant Quartermaster Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermaster Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry; twelve Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Major of cavalry; thirteen Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Captain of cavalry. It abolishes the grade of Military Storekeepers as soon as the present incumbents cease to occupy that position.

Ante-War Claims.

Mr. VANCE (N. C.) moved to suspend the rules so as to submit an amendment to be offered to the Deficiency bill for the payment of military contractors in the South before the war. Rejected—85 to 62—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the tax bill of the District of Columbia.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Election for Parliament.

PARIS, February 22.—The second ballot for member of the Assembly in the Department of Cote-du-Nord yesterday resulted as follows: M. Kirjegn, Legitimist, 46,000; Foucher de Careil, Republican, 41,000; Duc de Feltre, Bonapartist, 31,000. Another ballot is necessary.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, February 22.—The Assembly had a most important and excited session to-day. The report of the Committee of Thirty on new projects for the organization of the Senate was read. It recommends the American plan proposed by M. Van Tram at the sitting of February 12th, which was to elect Senators by a method similar to that by which the Presidents of the United States is elected. The committee approve, with certain modifications, the bill offered by M. Waddington on the same day, which provides for the election of Senators by the Assembly, Councils General, Colonies and the Institute. They say that a Senate framed in this way is sure to contain experienced men, and would be to a certain extent modified after the Senate of the United States.

Motions declaring Wednesday next in the afternoon for the consideration of Waddington's bill as amended by the committee were made, and receiving the support of both Centres and the entire Left, were lost. Thereupon the members of the Right withdrew from the chamber. The sitting was suspended for a few moments. When the proceedings were resumed the Marquis de Castellane, a Monarchist, mounted the tribune, and declared that the Senate would lead to dissolution and anarchy. He threatened that if measures were voted imposing on President MacMahon the necessity of organizing the republic, the Deputies of the Right would resign in a body.

The Assembly proceeded to debate the Senate bill. M. Duval, a Bonapartist, again moved his amendment that the Senate be elected by universal suffrage. The motion was rejected. Bonapartist deputies only voted for it.

M. Wallon, a Bonapartist, offered an amendment providing that the Senate be composed of 300 members, of whom the departmental and colonies shall elect 225 and the Assembly 75. Adopted by a vote of 422 yeas to 261 nays.

At this point a motion was carried that the bill for the organization of public powers be made the order of the day for to-morrow, and the sitting adjourned.

Observing Washington's Birthday.

The legation of the United States and many private residents of American birth displayed the flags in honor of Washington's birthday. Minister Washburn gave a banquet to-night.

ITALY.

Ecclesiastical Provinces in America.

ROME, February 22.—It is understood that at the next consistory four ecclesiastical provinces will be created in North America, in order to provide for the rapid extension of the Church in those regions.

CHINA.

Telegraph Line Destroyed by Fanatics.

LONDON, February 23.—Chinese fanatics destroyed the telegraph line between Eoo Chow and Amoy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, February 23—5:30 A. M.—Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, died yesterday, aged 78.

CHICAGO.

Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, February 22.—This morning at three o'clock, a fire broke out in the dry house of Wahl Bros.' glue works, located on Thirty-first street and Lancaster avenue. The building covers eight acres and was completely destroyed, together with the stock, which was very large. The loss is estimated at $400,000, but the insurance men say it will not exceed $230,000. exclusive of insurance. There was some difficulty in making the alarm understood, and the fire had made considerable headway before the engines arrived. The inflammable character of the building caused the flames to spread very rapidly. Nothing was saved except the office, two ice houses, parts of the refuse and cork houses, and the books and papers. There were twenty buildings in all. There are various theories as to the cause of the fire.

The insurance is in the following companies: Melville, $2,400; Mississippi Valley, $1,200; Milwaukee Mechanics, $2,200; New Orleans, $1,000; Planters, Memphis, $2,400; Prescott, Boston, $1,600; Roger Williams, $1,600; Shoe and Leather, $1,600; St. Paul and Farmers and Mechanics, $1,600; Newtown, Pa., $3,000; Citizens, $3,000; South Side, Pa., $1,500; Boatman's, Pa., $1,500; Adriatic, New York, $1,600; Aetna, Hartford, $4,200; Aetna, New York, $1,500; Amazon, Cincinnati, $3,200; Hoffman, N. Y., $1,600; Hudson, $1,600; Kansas, $1,600; Lancaster, Pa., $3,200; Lycoming $1,600; Manufacturers, Boston, $1,600; Mercantile, Cleveland, $1,600; Mechanics, New York, $1,200; Allemania, Pa., $2,400; Atlantic, N. Y., $1,600; Atlas, Hartford, Bangor, Maine, Black River, N. Y., Boston Underwriters, Buffalo German, $1,600 each; Citizens of St. Louis, Empire of Chicago, Equitable of Nashville, Franklin of Indiana, State of Pennsylvania, $1,600 each; Globe, Chicago, $2,400; Home, Philadelphia, $1,200; Fairnil Hall, $3,200; Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky and Michigan State, $1,200; Fire Association, $3,200; Glens Falls, N. Y., $1,200; American, Philadelphia, $2,400; total $80,000.

The factory suspended operations some two months ago, and did not resume until very recently, when 300 workmen were again employed. All these are thrown out of employment.

—The dwelling house of General Thomas Heath, one of the best in Loveland, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening. Most of the furniture was saved.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ohio River Improvement.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill by the House.

The White League Rebellion in Louisiana.

The Proposed Compromise with Rebels.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Convention of Mexican War Veterans.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1875.

Ohio River Improvement.

The House this morning took final action on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which has been pending for some time, and the bill was passed by a good majority. This is the bill which contains the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river, and the friends of the measure have felt jubilant over the success the matter has met with thus far.

The Texas Pacific.

It was supposed a week ago that the Texas Pacific Railroad bill had been given up by its friends as hopeless, for it was authoritatively announced that Mr. Thos. A. Scott had gone home, but to-day's *Chronicle* has the following:

"The statement made in these columns yesterday that the friends of the Texas Pacific Railroad had abandoned the hope of securing favorable action on their measure during this session of Congress was not warranted by the facts in the case, for there is every reason to believe that, with the present strong pressure from the Southern States, it will meet with favorable consideration when the bill comes up before that body."

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1875.

The Louisiana Difficulties.

The Conservative delegation had a very long interview with Mr. Wheeler and his committee this morning, and subsequently with the President, to whom they were introduced by Colonel Casey. The conclusion reached by Wheeler's committee is with-held until it has the approval of the President, without which it will be of no force. Should the committee approve of the composition agreed upon by the delegation, its terms will be telegraphed to the Conservative caucus now in session at New Orleans, for its sanction.

At the interview with the President, Mr. Burke proposed to read his amendment to the Wheeler proposition, but the President informed him that he could not be a party to any agreement, and that he would not enter into negotiation or compromise; but he would be rejoiced if the opposing parties in Louisiana could come to some understanding by which the present conditions in that State could be settled. He spoke in the highest terms of Representative Wheeler, and on the character of the compromise, and said some mistakes had been made, but if he had been Governor of Louisiana at the time of the September riot or trouble, he would have turned the disturbers of the peace over to the Courts, instead of consulting with them.

The President informed the Louisiana politicians that he would consult with the other parties to the contest in Louisiana, and said no man would rejoice more than himself if any arrangement could be made by which conflicting views could be reconciled and the peace and prosperity of Louisiana secured. It being suggested to the President that some intimation from Washington of his influence would be necessary to influence the actions of Republicans in Louisiana, after some consultation he referred the committee to Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler said that he would do all in his power by acts, influence and advice to settle the Louisiana question on the basis of his proposition.

The following proposition were submitted to Mr. Wheeler by the Louisiana Committee, and were by him rejected, he adhering to his original propositions.

WHEREAS, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the result of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives on the fourth day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in the State.

Now, therefore, the undersigned members of the Conservative party, claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that certificates of elections have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of a Congressional Committee on Louisiana, of which Judge Hoar is chairman, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases, and whose award shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same, and such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under this arrangement hereby agree to sustain by our influence and votes the agreement hereinafter set forth, and the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Senators from the Eighth and the Twenty-second Districts of Louisiana, and having filed claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all respects to abide the results of the same; and the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, that we will, when the next House of Representatives is organized as hereinafter set forth, we will immediately vote the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is alleged by a large portion of the people of the State believed, that the results of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer, in the month of November, were illegally declared and promulgated by the Returning Board; and,

WHEREAS, These doubts, allegations and beliefs have tended greatly to disturb the public mind, unsettle confidence and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and,

WHEREAS, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that said Assembly, without approving the same or admitting its *de facto* title, will not disturb the present State Government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg Government, or seek to impeach the present Governor for any past official acts, and that so long as he is recognized by the President it will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State.

Resolved, further, That the House of Representatives, as to its members as constituted under the award of the Congressional committee on Louisiana, shall remain without change except by resignation, death or expulsion, for future just cause.

It being understood:

First. That the award of the arbitrators shall recognize as entitled to seats all persons who have been declared elected by the Returning Board, and who also have been declared elected by the Conservative Committee on the Returning Board.

Second. That the House of Representatives shall be then organized when the award is announced, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The members declared entitled to seats by the award shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives. A list of those so declared entitled to seats shall be called by the Clerk of the late House, and a quorum being present, the body so assembled shall proceed to a permanent organization. The motion on election of Speaker shall be put by said Clerk, who shall also call the roll of members entitled to seats.

Third. That the Conservative Senators declared elected by the Returning Board and those declared elected by the award of said arbitrators shall be seated, and remain Senators until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, unless their seats should become vacant by death, resignation or expulsion for future just cause.

Fourth. That the election of State Treasurer shall be submitted to and passed upon by said arbitrators, and the person declared by them to have been elected Treasurer shall be inducted into office.

The matter is still under advisement, Mr. Wheeler having it in charge. A result may be reached to-morrow.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the order of business. They came to no formal understanding, but the general impression is that they will first act upon the general appropriation bills before them, then the House Civil Rights bill and the Pinchback case. They do not think there is any probability of an extra session, as all the necessary public business is in such a state of forwardness that it can be transacted before the termination of this Congress.

Owing to the attendance at the caucus of Republican Senators, none of the committees called for to-day had quorums. There was, therefore, no meeting of the Senate Railroad Committee, and no action taken on Scott's Texas & Pacific bill.

The Telegraph Investigation.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee to-day continued the examination of President Orton. Being asked a question in accordance with the terms of the resolution of inquiry, whether he knew or ever heard that the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to send dispatches of the American Press Association on account of criticisms on the Telegraph Company, he replied that he did not know of any such refusal, nor did he know of the company so refusing, on that account, to send dispatches to any person, corporation or newspaper.

Contested Election Cases.

The House Committee on Elections have decided, six against five, in favor of Lawrence and Sheridan, of Louisiana. Lawrence contests the seat of General Sypher, and Sheridan was the contestant against Pinchback as Representative-at-large of the State of Louisiana. The majority report is signed by three Democrats and three Republicans, and the minority report by five Republicans, including the chairman of the committee.

Convention of Mexican War Veterans.

The National Convention of Mexican War Veterans met in this city to-day, Gen. J. W. Denver presiding. Sixteen States, two Territories and the District of Columbia are represented.

HARRISBURG.

A Flood of Bills Introduced in the Legislature.

The Contested Case of Ringgold.

The Resolution for the State Treasury Investigation Passed by the House.

Petitions Against the Repeal of the Local Option Law.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 22, 1875.

SENATE.

Railroad Subsidy.

A resolution indorsing and instructing the Pennsylvania Senators and Congressmen to vote for the subsidy to the Texas & Pacific railroad passed—yeas 23, nays 6.

Bills on First Reading.

An act authorizing certain cities of the Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of Council.

An act to create a State Board of Health for the incorporation of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in the Commonwealth.

A supplementary act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several Courts, prescribing the duties and fixing the compensation.

An act relative to the punishment of persons writing threatening letters.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors, or Aldermen, requiring them to record in the information the residence of persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

An act to exempt pianos leased or hired from levy, sale or execution in distress for rent.

An act authorizing President Judges to appoint reporters.

An act to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades.

An act relative to the pavement of streets in cities, and providing the manner of payment therefor.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgages.

A supplementary act regulating the election and secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary.

An act authorizing cities of the Commonwealth to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one per cent. upon the premiums received by fire insurance companies, incorporated and doing business in said cities, for the support of the paid fire department of such cities.

An act in relation to taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

An act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats, the sale of old county buildings and the erection of new ones.

A supplementary act relating to the payment of costs in cases of felony, authorizing said counties to collect the same from the party convicted.

An act amending the third section of the act defining what shall constitute legal holidays.

HOUSE.

Certificates of Election.

The certificates of election of W. K. Alexander, Democrat, of Centre, Joseph B. Conrad of Berks, John Birch of Washington, and Andrew W. Bell of Armstrong, were read.

Washington's Birthday.

Washington's farewell address was read in commemoration of his birthday.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Tarentum, Butler, Crawford, Fayette and Mercer counties against the repeal of the local option law.

A petition asking protection from the encroachment of railroads in setting fire to fences, &c., was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Bills Introduced.

An act to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes.

Also to fix a standard of the weight of bark.

An act in relation to taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

Also to require the unexpended balance in the State Treasury to be paid into it monthly to the payment of the State debt.

Also to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction in cities and unlicensed auctioneers.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving a writ of election to fill vacancies in the counties of Washington, Berks, Centre, Armstrong and Philadelphia.

Bills Read in Place.

An act making it unnecessary to prove knowledge of viciousness on the part of owners of vicious dogs in order to recover damages.

An act relating to the duties of school directors of the State, and requiring the auditing of their accounts.

An act providing for the payment of Commissioners that divided a city into election districts.

A supplementary act in relation to building and loan associations.

Also authorizing appeal in cases of summary convictions.

A long supplementary act, dividing cities into five classes, provides that all cities of over 300,000 inhabitants shall constitute first class, all over 100,000 second, all over 50,000 third, all over 25,000 fourth, and all below 25,000 fifth class.

A large act repealing the act relating to roads in Elizabeth township.

An act relating to the duties of President Judges.

Mr. GRAHAM—An act making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

By Mr. PLUMMER—An act allowing all persons confined in prisons, &c., to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

By Mr. ALLEN—An act relating to parties engaged in the transportation by pipeline of crude or refined petroleum oil; establishing maximum rates of toll, preventing the pooling of earnings, prohibiting combinations, abatements, rebates and drawbacks.

An act relating to the selling of liquor and granting licenses.

By Mr. HAYS—An act cutting down salaries, abolishing pasters and folders and other offices.

An act appointing a State Board of Managers for the Centennial.

State Treasury.

Mr. SMITH (Berks) called up the resolution for an investigation into the State Treasury, requesting the Senate to concur in the same. It was amended to include Messrs. McGrath, Kemble and Mackey.

Considerable party feeling existed and was displayed. A strong effort was made to defeat the resolution. Motions to adjourn and postpone were made, but were voted down. The Republicans left the House to prevent a quorum. The resolution for the investigation was finally passed.

The Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Reighard, Gunster, Smith (Berks), West, Embick, Chusman and Bailey.

The Contested Seat.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to investigate the case of Ringgold, of Philadelphia, whose seat is contested, was again called up. Action by the House was attempted to be thwarted by members leaving. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to close the doors, and a call of the House was ordered. One hundred and five answered to their names. The resolution was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas 79, nays 26.

The House adjourned at 11:30 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 23, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, warmer weather, brisk southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness, and in New England rain or snow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How It was Observed at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 22.—In the annals of Nashville no such celebration has been known as that which took place to-day in commemorating the birthday of Washington. Almost the entire population turned out, those not in the procession ranging themselves on the sidewalk to wave National flags and lend enthusiasm to the great pageant. There must have been 25,000 people out of doors, and what with the booming of cannon, blaze of patriotic music from a half dozen bands, waving of thousands of American flags, gaudy uniforms of a dozen societies, prancing steeds, and a profuse embematic display, the enthusiasm became general and contagious, blossoming into exultant shouts and huzzas along the entire line of march. Perhaps the principal significance of the occasion was the fact that Federals, ex-Federals, ex-Confederates and the colored population vied with each other in giving full play to the sentiment which ignores past differences and fully recognizes a united nationality. The Chief Marshal of the day was Gen. Pennypacker, Federal commandant of the post, and his two dozen or so of aides were mostly made up of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers. There were a couple of companies of United States soldiers, headed by the post band. General Pennypacker, as he rode along the line, was cheered lustily, while women waved diminutive bunting and thousands of children yelled their joy at the top of their voices. The pageant was an extraordinary success, the only in the way of celebrating Washington's birthday, but still more in blending "the blue and gray" and showing the universal sentiment of patriotism existing and ready for occasion to call it out. Business was entirely suspended during the afternoon.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire at Bellevue, Ohio, on Monday morning, destroyed the furniture store of Wise & Grass, the grocery store of J. H. Weber & Co., and the tin store of S. E. Fetty. The loss is from $10,000 to $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

—A match game of billiards, for $2,000 and the championship of the world, was played in New York on Monday night between Vignaux and Rudolphe. The game was three ball carom, and was won by Vignaux by a score of 600 to 556.

—A concurrent resolution was adopted in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature on Monday deprecating the action of the President in Arkansas affairs, and asking for the continued recognition of the present Government in that State.

—Henry B. Hammond and John B. Brown have been appointed receivers of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, under a bond of one hundred thousand dollars. The Sheriff's officers took possession of the company's office in Chicago on Monday.

—The Sedalia (Mo.) *Democrat* says Joseph H. Carter and Wm. H. Nixon were arrested five miles west of that place on Saturday morning, and thirty thousand dollars in counterfeit and nearly nine thousand in good money were found in their possession. The arrests are said to have been made by St. Louis detectives.

—A horrible case of depravity is reported from Laramie city. A father has been caught living in an open state of lascivious cohabitation with two daughters, one sixteen and the other eighteen years old. He has been arrested and taken to Lincoln, Nebraska. One of the daughters has just been delivered of a child by the father.

—The Associated Press agent at Montgomery, Ala., says that Mr. Albright is mistaken in the statements made in Congress that the agent did not call upon a majority of the investigating committee, when in Alabama, for information. He called upon the Republican member of the committee, but was unable to g

...ZETTE.

...BUILDING, and Smithfield Street.

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GEO. W. REED.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

CONGRESS seems to have settled down to work, and evidently desires to faithfully improve the few remaining hours of the session.

THE Pope, like amiable Dame Partington, seems never to open his mouth, but that he puts his foot into it. His last encyclical has raised another breeze in Germany.

M. EDWARDS, Esq., has our thanks for the General Index to the Debates of the Constitutional Convention. This is the ninth and concluding volume. The printing has been delayed somewhat, but it is better late than never.

ENGLAND understands how to treat rebels. John Mitchell, under the English law, ranks in this category, and yet, after thirty years of imprisonment and exile he cannot return to his home without being liable to arrest and imprisonment again, and he is refused a seat in the House of Commons, to which he has been elected.

THERE must be some parties in Germany who are extremely anxious to have Bismarck retired on the shelf, judging from the industry which they exhibit in inventing all sorts of rumors concerning his retirement. Meanwhile the great Minister seems to move on quietly in his work, and keep as firm a hand on the reins as ever.

PITTSBURGH, like all the principal cities of the country, yesterday paid appropriate tribute to the memory of one whom the Nation does well to honor. Such an example of purity in private life, and fidelity in public place as was pre-eminently exemplified in the life of Washington cannot be too often recalled, and cannot be too highly honored.

THE friends of the Ohio River Improvement were considerably elated yesterday by the receipt of intelligence here that the bill authorizing appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements, including the Ohio River Improvement, had passed the House. It is a step forward, over which the friends of the measure have just reason to rejoice. Congress seems to be waking up at last to the incalculable importance of this great project.

IS TICHBORNE to come to the front again? It seems as though there was a probability of that calamity. While Dr. Kenealy threatens to bring it up in the House of Commons, to which he has just been returned from Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. McMahon, one of the junior counsel for the defense in the perjury case, is taking steps for obtaining a writ of error with a view of having the conviction quashed. An application is to be made to the Lord Chancellor for a *mandamus* compelling the Attorney General to sanction the issue of the writ. Sir W. V. Harcourt is to be the leading counsel when the *mandamus* comes up for argument.

FOR some time past there has been a shadowy suspicion entertained in art circles that Mr. Larkin G. Mead was not the sculptor of the Lincoln monument, recently erected at Springfield, Illinois, although he was paid for the work and honored with the credit of it. This suspicion assumes a somewhat more definite form just now, from the fact of a suit which has been begun in Florence against Mead by Tomasso Gagliardi, who, in substance, alleges that the work was designed and executed by two Italians, who were employed for the purpose. One thousand dollars were paid for the designs and only sixty dollars went to pay the Italians. This is the story as it now stands, and the press and people of Illinois are expressing a desire to know if they have been humbugged into paying and giving credit to the wrong man.

THE testimony of Mrs. Moulton, in the Brooklyn scandal, is among the most important in the case thus far, and if she can be believed, certainly, in one way, makes the case look very dark for the Plymouth pastor. She positively testifies to the confession of "sin" both by Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, which, looked at from a Tiltonian standpoint, seems to settle the case—unless she can be shown to be an unworthy witness. There is, however, the Beecher view of this evidence, which crops out in his exclamation to her, that they "might do their worst; they cannot convict me of any offence." Now if Beecher did commit the crime, with which he is charged, and all these witnesses knew it, he certainly did not mean to say that they could not convict him before the law of an offence. If, however, on the other hand, he had only, as he admits, won the affections of the wife of another man, in a Platonic sense, and conceived this to be a great crime, although not punishable by the civil law, then the sentence becomes clear. It is an interesting point in the testimony either way it is surveyed.

THE temporary tabling by the Senate of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections admitting Senator Pinchback to his seat, is regarded by the Democracy everywhere as a rebel victory, a real Bull Run defeat,—but it was nothing of the kind. The resolution was simply tabled temporarily because the consideration of the appropriation bills was imperative in order to prevent an extra session of Congress. The Executive, the United States Courts and House of Representatives have all fully recognized the Louisiana State Government, and now the Senate has done the same by taking up for action the resolution reported by its Committee on Privileges and Elections admitting Senator Pinchback to his seat. That resolution is now pending, and a majority of a quorum of the Senate can take it up and pass it at any time during the present, or the extra, or the next regular session in December. Of the fifteen Republican Senators who voted to lay the resolution aside, twelve at least, will vote for admission whenever there is time to consider the matter without interfering with more important business. Meantime there is no vacancy until March 4, 1879, unless Mr. Pinchback dies or resigns. As to his qualifications, it is but fair to say that there is nothing against him except the malignant falsehoods set afloat by the old slave-trading Democracy. The case is not yet disposed of, however much it would please the Democracy to have it so.

WHAT unfortunate thing has Judge Sterrett done that he should be so violently defended by a journal whose favor is blasting, and whose endorsement is contamination itself? Whatever it breathes upon favorably, withers; and what it opposes, prospers. We half incline to thank it for the amount of advertising it has freely, but vindictively, done for the GAZETTE. We warn Judge Sterrett that if he values his reputation, he will get free from the endorsement he now receives. We remember that the *Dispatch* set out, years ago, to defeat Geo. H. Anderson for Senator. He was elected by a large majority. It later sought to nominate Dr. Gross for Mayor. The Doctor was popular, and deserved the nomination, and we never knew any other reason for his defeat than that the *Dispatch* supported him. Recently it has been the organ of the Taxpayers. With the Democratic party to draw upon, and its commanding influence within the Republican party, we fully expected its great power to be illustrated. Its candidates received about 3,000 votes—just about as many as shrewd newspaper men admit of circulation for the *Dispatch*. Now it takes up cudgels for Judge Sterrett! Just why it wishes to destroy his well-earned reputation, we cannot imagine. Certainly the Judge has not harmed it. As for the GAZETTE, he need have no fear so long as he does right, and we certainly have not assumed he would not do this. The *Dispatch*, however, infers that he will do wrongly, and so needs defense.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

There is, at last, a probability that a settlement, of some kind, will be had of the Louisiana complications. The committee to investigate matters there will present two reports, that of the minority, it is rumored, being prepared by Judge Hoar, Chairman of the committee. From what we as yet know, it seems that the Phelps-Foster committee adhere to their original report, and that their votes are sufficient to control for the Conservative interest the majority report. That of the minority, if this should be the case, will probably give the pith of the evidence gathered. In the meanwhile, however, prominent Conservatives have come on to Washington, with a view to arranging a compromise. Until all the terms of the proposed arrangement are clearly understood, it is difficult to ascertain what value there is in the propositions offered. We incline to think, however, that the terms are far more liberal than have heretofore been offered, and that they have in them the promise of an adjustment of the difficulties in that State.

We assume that the report of Mr. Hoar will most fully and clearly recite the facts elicited in the investigation at New Orleans. He has shown earnestness and firmness, is a gentleman of high character, and a lawyer of eminent ability. We are thoroughly convinced that he will clearly, cogently, and impartially present the facts, as elicited in evidence. Much difficulty has been had in gathering it, and the labor of sifting it has been severe. The White League leaders, even to participants in the Coushatta and Grant parish massacres, were on hand, ready to swear to anything that would exculpate themselves, and cast odium on the negroes and Republicans. R. H. Marr, the leading White League lawyer of New Orleans, was present before the Committee, and took an active part in questioning witnesses. On the other hand, the sufferers from the interior parts of the State could not be induced to come before the committee in large numbers, owing to the threats made against them. One or two who did come, we noticed, were not of the purest character. Thus the investigation represented a most extraordinary effort on the part of the Conservatives to get in their side of the case, and to keep out the other. Yet the fact that Judge Hoar will prepare a minority report, and that so much was elicited, has caused the Conservatives to come forward with a compromise proposition.

We hope Congress will carefully and judiciously treat this entire subject. There should be no weakening, but if the facts justify a moderate course, we urge above all that *right* shall be considered in dealing with the Louisiana question. That something must be done is evident. The President has said that in the event of Congress taking no action, he will regard it as indicating that he should abandon his attitude, and leave Kellogg to himself. That the present government should be supported he has clearly declared. Between this conviction as to what should be done and what will be, if Congress takes no action, the responsibility is made to rest on the legislative body. This is the situation, and we most earnestly hope that both reports will be closely scrutinized, and action taken that will be just in the light of all the facts.

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

The selection of Tuesday for the execution of Ortwein breaks in upon the proverbial hangman's Friday. As indicative of the breaking in upon old-time superstitions, the change in the selection of the day of execution is suggestive. The publicity, and holiday character of executions have passed away, and now it is a penalty of the law, enforced as privately, and with as little ceremony as possible. Every effort is made to prevent the gratification of morbid curiosity, and the general public is informed of particulars only through the public prints. There is, in all this, a noticeable conformity to modern ideas. The public no longer desire an exhibition of what, at best, is cruel, and barbarous, and justifiable only on the score of necessity, as a means of securing the safety of life and property. All the pomp and parade of other days, wherein a murderer was, for the time being, the central object of attention, and, in a sense, a hero, has given way to a private, quiet, and entirely undemonstrative and business like compliance with law. Even the state of the prisoner's mind, and the trifling actions of his closing hours are less morbidly and particularly inquired after by the general public. There is, we think, none the less earnestness manifested by spiritual advisers to prepare the unfortunate man for his doom, but the emotional phase of preparation is less insisted upon.

Ortwein comes to his death to-day with as much sympathy as the circumstances of his case admit. His crime was brutal and terrible, and the only atonement known for it under the law, is that which he makes to-day. It is due to him to say, that he has not sought to hide or palliate his guilt, but he has fully admitted the justice of the penalty, freely confessed the details of his crime, and, of late, has apparently been earnestly engaged in preparing for his change. So far as recent good conduct and apparent contrition could conciliate kind feeling, the prisoner is entitled to it. But, however regretful we may be that a human being should be forcibly launched into eternity, the justice of the penalty inflicted on Ortwein, to-day, will be admitted by all. His crime was that of murder, deliberately perpetrated. An entire family was destroyed, before his murderous hand was stayed. Surely if the penalty usually inflicted for the crime has ever been deserved, it is in this case.

We have urged the prompt trial and punishment of Ortwein, as a means of protecting society in this country. So many instances of wanton murder had occurred, that the crime of murder had apparently ceased to be regarded as at all serious. In a single year, nearly a dozen instances had been recorded, and in most cases under circumstances that did not admit of proving the crime on the guilty party. Hence an uneasy, fearful feeling had taken possession of the people, and a sense of insecurity was experienced, such as had not been felt before. It became absolutely necessary, as a means of restoring public confidence and of curbing the murderous propensities of the criminal classes, that an example should be made of some one. Ortwein's case came on just at this juncture. His trial was prompt, and ended in conviction; his counsel, however, very properly determined that he should have every chance to which he was entitled under the law,—and carried his case up to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. Here delays occurred which, to us, seemed unnecessary, and we ultimately remonstrated against them. The decision left only the naming of the time when the sentence should be put in execution. The Governor fixed to-day, and Sheriff Hare has been particular to arrange for the execution in the most private and proper manner. Thus will end the judicial record of a great crime.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"STARTING OUT:" A Story of the Ohio Hills. By Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*. For the Fireside, the Railway, and the Sunday School. 12mo.; toned paper; cloth; illustrated. Price, $1.25, post paid. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a very attractive story, pleasant alike to the old and young—all who enjoy pictures of home life, fresh and pure, simple and life-like. The author exhibits an admirable power and grace in sketches of scenes and characters, and he makes the story very piquant, entertaining and instructive throughout. The main idea, kept in view is, that a life of honesty, purity and energy, with the element of real religion—opposed to "cant"—infused into it, is the most successful life,—the one that brings the noblest development and the highest happiness. It is a book full of healthy, hearty, inspiring sentiment, clothed with exquisite grace of language. The dialogue is very sprightly, and there are here and there flashes of humor, of the most delightful character. We have read the book with much pleasure, and commend it to all who love the pure, the beautiful, the true.

PERSONAL.

CARNOT, who "organized victory," is buried at Madgeburg, in Germany. It is now proposed in France to bring home his remains.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BASILI was married at Strasbourg in January to Mlle. Berthe Wolff, daughter of Gustave Wolff, advocate of that city.

Now, as to the kiss that Mrs. Moulton gave Mr. Beecher, there is this to be said: If it was a pure kiss it cannot hurt the testimony; if it was an impure kiss does it help Mr. Beecher?

IN the jubilee ceremony in 1775 two boys who accompanied the cross as acloytes quarreled and fought one another with the golden candlesticks. One of them became Pope Leo XII., the other Pius VIII.

MR. EATON, the new Senator from Connecticut, is apparently about sixty years of age. He is small in stature, has a well-shaped head, is almost bald, his hair being thin and grey in color, and wears no beard of any kind.

IT was a woman, Elizabeth, Countess of Thavat, who first petitioned the Irish Government for a penny post. This was 172 years ago. Subsequently, for that valuable hint, she was awarded a pension of £300 sterling per annum.

A DISCUSSION has been going on in England about the age of the late Emperor of China. The *Almanach de Gotha* states that he was born in 1856. But it proved that during the second war between England and China, which was in 1860, he was ten years of age. He must, therefore, have been born in 1850.

GLASGOW is going to erect a monument to Livingstone in the form of an industrial mission settlement at the south end of Lake Nyassa. Half of the sum of £10,000 needed for the enterprise was raised at the first meeting. The station is to be put under the charge of Mr. E. D. Young, R. N., who commanded the Livingstone search expedition.

WHAT does this paragraph from the Chicago *Journal* mean? "Since Anna Dickinson has decided that to recite others' words on the stage, instead of her own on the platform, is more her forte, many are wondering whether she ever wrote anything at all, or whether Robert Laird Collier (a great friend of hers) originated Joan d'Arc and her other lectures."

AS DEVOTION and admiration for the "Stars and Stripes" are getting to be somewhat at a discount, some anxiety has been expressed to know who first hoisted the flag. Congress resolved on June 14, 1777, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternated red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." On September 3, the resolution was officially promulgated, and it is supposed that the flag was unfurled first by John Paul Jones, on the Ranger, to the command of which he was appointed on the same day that the resolution regarding the flag was passed.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Swiss Government is paying $400 apiece for horses for its cavalry.

THE Centennial Exhibition is beginning to attract great interest in different parts of the country.

A LOVE sick swain sends us the following description of his "charming" inamorata:

"The glance of her eye is blue ruin,
Her blush is the blood of the vine,
Her pout is a punch in whose brewing,
Tart, sugar and spirit combine."

THE *Science of Health* impresses on its readers the pernicious effects of the habit of breathing through the mouth, sleeping or waking. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A man may inhale poisonous gasses through the mouth without being aware of it, but not through the nose.

A NOVEL SUICIDE is reported from Paris. An elderly man living in the Louvre quarter, having stopped up all the holes in his room and arranged his affairs, turned on the gas, shut the door, and went out for an hour's walk. He then returned, got a lighted candle from the house porter, and proceeded to his room, which he opened suddenly. An explosion of course followed, and the man was burned almost to a cinder.

"IN a kindly and well bred company, if anybody tries to please them, they try to be pleased; if anybody tries to astonish them, they have the courtesy to be astonished; if people become tiresome, they ask somebody else to play, or sing, or what not, but they don't criticise." And John Ruskin holds that this is the way it should be in the world as well as in the drawing-room. He does not like critics; and yet what else is he himself?

A MAN living at Derwentcote, in the county of Durham, has had a donkey worried by rats in a most extraordinary way. The donkey, it seems, was kept in an out-building infested by rats. Hearing an unusual noise during the night, Mr. Newton procured a lantern and entered the stable, when he was surprised to see a large number of rats clinging to the poor animal, which was then almost dead, the flesh on its back from the neck to the tail having been completely devoured.

AT Fall River a card has appeared from the Weavers' Committee to the effect that the strikers were ready and willing to consider any proposition from the manufacturers having in view a settlement of the existing difficulties. It is thought a slight concession now on each side would arrange the whole matter in dispute. Eight spinners with their families recently left for England. They were escorted to the depot by three hundred or more operatives, male and female, headed by fife and drum, and bearing a banner.

THE Catholic prelates of Brazil and other adjacent States are kicking up in favor of reform of their Church; and in this movement, as carried on against Papal infallibility, they are supported by their Government. In Venezuela the movement is largely under way. But the climate down that way being very mild, it is not anticipated that the reverend gentlemen will carry things very far or with a high hand; besides, Rome is a powerful extinguisher of her unfaithful servants and refractory children of both sexes.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus explains a word now-a-days in frequent use: "'Bonanza' is a Spanish term, significant of true goodness, and may be considered a toxicological importation from the mining regions of California. When those wicked Spanish freebooters, who wore such tremendous sombreros and ferocious moustaches, and silver doubloons instead of trowsers buttons, first invaded the gold regions of California, they were wont to exclaim, 'Santa Maria! una bonanza!' or something of that kind, when they struck a rich lode."

IT is a little curious to watch the blind effort made by fashion at times to overcome the obstacles fashion has created. The present mode of gathering the dress tightly about the hips is one of these, and not the least amusing thing is to see the girl of the period dancing with her legs tied together. She might as well have on pantaloons, as the outline and motion of the leg—we beg pardon, the limb—are very striking; generally striking together. There is an impression prevailing that the dear creatures are knock-kneed.

THIS is what they say in England about the American revivalists who are trying to "convert" the people of that benighted country:—"A man who is unable to 'get converted' unless he is rated and roared at and without writhing and screaming himself into hysteries, had better remain where and what he is, (whatever that may be), since he is almost certain to relapse as soon as the excitement is over. Conversion coming from God's grace is the calmest operation known to the soul, and cannot ever result from man's bellowing, caroling and grimaces."

CONSIDERABLE speculation is being indulged in as to the probable cost of the submarine tunnel between England and France. The three most costly tunnels in England have been those of Kilsby, Saltwood and Bletchley. The Kilsby rate of £145 per yard would give us £5,640,620 for the Channel Tunnel; the Saltwood rate of £118 would give £4,568,960; the Bletchley rate of £72 would give £2,787,840. In France the most costly tunnel—that of Batignolles, on the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest—cost £95 per yard; the cheapest—that of Terre Noire, on the Paris & Lyons Railway—cost £30. The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost £195 per yard, and this rate would give us for the Channel Tunnel £7,450,400.

THE BOY MURDERER.

Passing of Sentence of Death Upon Jesse Pomeroy, the Boy Fiend, of Boston, by Chief Justice Gray—The Boy Stolid and Unmoved.

The rare spectacle of pronouncing the death sentence upon a juvenile murderer was witnessed in the Supreme Court in Boston, Saturday afternoon. The unfortunate offender was Jesse Pomeroy, the boy fiend, who was recently convicted of the murder of a little boy named Millan, and who has also confessed to the murdering and of the cruelly butchering of a little girl named Katie Curran. He is also the same youthful fiend who tortured so many children in the suburbs of Boston a year or two since, full accounts of which were published at the time. Upon the opening of the Court Chief Justice Gray came in and took his seat upon the bench, and the counsel, Attorney General Train, representing the State, and J. H. Cotton, for the prisoner, took their respective places. Pomeroy being placed at the bar, the Attorney General addressed the Court, giving the circumstances of the finding of the indictment against Pomeroy by the Grand Jury of the Millan boy murder, its certification to this Court, the arraignment of the prisoner and his pleas, the thorough and impartial trial, which had resulted in the finding by the jury of a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the overruling of the exceptions taken during the trial. Mr. Train moved that the sentence the law provided be imposed upon the prisoner.

By direction of the Court the clerk asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, to which he replied distinctly that he had not.

ADDRESS OF THE JUDGE.

Judge Gray then addressed the prisoner, saying that he had been tried upon a charge of murder; that he had been defended by able counsel, who had done everything possible to aid his defence; he had had the process and power of the Commonwealth to further assist him; but, after an impartial trial, the jury had found him guilty of murder in the first degree, the verdict being based not upon the idea that the murder was committed with premeditated malice, but under circumstances of extreme ferocity and cruelty. He would not allude in detail to these circumstances, which could but cause him pain. The result of them would be an example to all others who should hereafter be disposed to gratify a morbid love of cruelty. Upon the verdict rendered the Court had no discretion in imposing the sentence that is fixed by the statute. Accompanying the verdict the jury had sent a recommendation of mercy, but that recommendation could have no effect upon the Court. That would be sent to the Executive of the Commonwealth; but whether he would yield to its prayer was impossible for the Court to determine. His Honor then said it was his duty to remind the prisoner of the importance of turning his thoughts to an appeal to the Eternal Judge of all hearts and make preparation for the doom which awaited him. Judge Gray then imposed the only sentence for murder in the first degree—that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff and be kept in close confinement until such time as the Executive may, by his warrant, order, when he shall suffer death by hanging by the neck. In pronouncing the sentence Judge Gray was very much affected, though the fatal words were spoken in a clear voice.

DEMEANOR OF THE BOY.

The person in the Court room who seemed to appreciate the solemnity of the occasion the least was the doomed boy himself. He preserved that calm, stolid and indifferent manner which characterized his appearance during the trial—not moving a muscle or seeming to care for the fate which awaited him. After the sentence he was removed to the jail, where he will remain until the warrant of Governor Gaston is issued. Efforts for a pardon will probably be made, but it is doubtful if it will be granted.—*N. Y Herald.*

THE POPE ON INFALLIBILITY.

He Does Not Possess the Right of Deposing Lay Sovereigns.

His Holiness the Pope recently delivered an address to the "Academy of the Catholic Religion," the text of which has been republished by the *Journal*, of Florence. In the course of it the Holy Father made the following remarks on the question of infallibility:

Among the different subjects which you will have to treat there is one which seems to me of special importance, and that is to bring to nothing the efforts that are being made to falsify the idea of Pontifical infallibility. Of all these efforts, that which seems the fullest of malice consists in attributing to the infallibility of the Pope the right of deposing sovereigns and of absolving subjects from their allegiance. Without doubt this right has sometimes been exercised by the Popes in their supreme struggles, but it never had anything in common with their infallibility, and its source was not in infallibility, but in the Pontifical authority. Moreover, the exercise of the right in the ages of faith—when men recognized in the Pope what he really is, the supreme judge of Christendom, and acknowledged the advantages of his tribunal for the solution of great questions arising between people and their sovereigns—the exercise of the right spread itself, seconded as it ought to have been by public law and the general agreement of the nationalities, to the gravest interests of the States and their chiefs. The conditions of the present day are greatly changed, and only malice can confound two things so different—infallibility in regard to revealed principles, and the right which the Popes exercised in virtue of their authority when the welfare of society demanded it. Our enemies know this as well as we, and it is easy to see why they call up this confusion of ideas and put forward hypotheses in which nobody believes. They invent these pretexts in order to inflict us and to excite princes against the Church. There are some who wish I should explain and render still more clear the definition of the Council. I will not do it. It is clear enough in itself, and has no need of further explanations or commentaries.

MENTAL ACTIVITY IN DISEASE.

Pulmonary Phthisis and Chronic Gout.

There are two distinct physical conditions under which the intellect seems to possess a power and a brilliancy much exceeding the normal standard. These two conditions are: 1. The initial or protubercular stage of pulmonary phthisis; and, 2. The condition of the chronic gout. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the explanation of the cause of this high state of mental activity, there can be no doubt as to the fact. There is, as it were, almost an aureole of intellectual light around the heads of those who are about to enter the fated pathway of pulmonary tuberculosis. To what it is due, it is difficult to say. One factor may be some accession of arterial blood to the cerebral cells in excess of the normal flow. We know that there are usually an accelerated pulse-rate and a heightened temperament in such cases. There may be some nerve-communication between the lungs and the vaso-motor nerves of the cerebral vessels, of which we are as yet but dimly conscious, which may some day explain the matter to us. As to the intellectual power of the gouty, there is less difficulty in explaining it. In the first place, the blood of the gouty is highly charged with nitrogenized matter. Carpenter has pointed out ("Human Physiology," sec. 62) how desirable a nitrogenized diet is for the evolution of nerve-force, while Liebig dilates upon the effect of food upon the disposition, in his well-known "Letters of Chemistry." M. Metz, of Mattray, found the value of a liberal dietary in giving strength of will to irresolute boys in his reformatory. An excess of nitrogen in the system, and especially in the blood, acts as a stimulant to the brain-cells in the case of the gouty. This, however, is but a half of the matter; there is an equally, or even more important factor, in the condition of the circulation.—*From "The Mental Aspects of Ordinary Disease," in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

Deodorizing Night Soil.

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* says:—Night soil is a valuable and extremely powerful manure, richer in nitrogen than horse or cow dung. It should be deodorized before using by sulphate of iron or powdered charcoal. The use of charcoal for deodorizing night soil is attended with peculiar advantages, as it is of itself, from causes not entirely ascertained, one of the best auxiliary manures known to agriculture. Wherever charcoal is present to a considerable amount in the soil, there grapes and all kinds of fruits flower luxuriantly, and mildew is unknown. Charcoal and gypsum are the best deodorizers of night soil, as they both fix the ammonia. Lime should never be used with night soil, nor indeed in the composting of any animal excrements, as it drives off the ammonia. As before stated, plants take up their food in the liquid and gaseous condition, which of itself shows conclusively that the urine of all animals should be given to the soil.

Useful Hints.

CREAM OF TARTAR rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleanses them well.

A MIXTURE of oil and ink is a good thing to clean kid boots with; the first softens, the last blackens them.

In sudden attacks of diarrhœa, a large cup of strong, hot tea, with sugar and milk, will frequently bring the system to a healthy state.

STONE-MASON'S saw-dust is infinitely better than soap for cleaning floors, and much more economical.

MOTHS may be kept out of furs and woolen clothes by wrapping the fabric in muslin. Moths cannot eat through muslin.

GERMAN POLAR EXPLORATION.

A New German Expedition for Research in the Arctic Region—The Cost Estimated at Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1875.—The Germans are about to send out a new expedition to the Polar regions almost stimultaneously with the English expedition, which starts on the 1st of June next. This decision was arrived at on the 27th of December, at the session of the Bremen Society for Polar Exploration, an interesting report of which is published. There was a lengthy discussion on the question of German Polar exploration, and a letter was read from Dr Petermann, which has been published in the press, urging imperial support for further voyages.

AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Professor Bastean, of Berlin, communicated the vote of the Geographical Society, which declares its willingness to support a new German Polar expedition. He spoke of the African expedition which had been sent out under the auspices of the Berlin Geographical Society, and expressed the belief that interest in geographical research is very vital in Germany, and that the German people and nation will not hesitate to give hearty support to the new expedition. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed by the society and a comprehensive plan worked out, it was decided to lay the project before the Bremen Senate, with the request that this body, through its plenipotentiary, should bring a motion before the German Bundesrath requesting an imperial grant for the expedition.

THE PROJECT FOR POLAR RESEARCH.

The plan is as follows:—If the requisite money be furnished the expedition will start in June, 1875, (if not, then in 1876.) The goal thereof will be first the east coast of Greenland, where the Germans have already secured in previous expeditions a good scientific basis of operations. The expedition will consist of two steamers of about 300 tons, each manned by a crew of from twenty-five to thirty persons and a full scientific equipment. One of these ships will be specially intrusted with the mission of exploring the interior of Greenland, its fjords and mountains, as far north and west as possible. The other steamer is to proceed along the east Greenland coast as far as the ice permits, and then a sledge journey, with reindeer or dogs, is to be made poleward.

THE TIME IN THE DARK REGIONS.

The expedition will be away two years. Provisions will be taken for three, however. Since there are no ships in the imperial marine suitable for the purposes of the expedition, either new steamers must be built or two mercantile vessels adopted.

COST AND CARE.

This will involve a cost of $150,000, and, with the estimate for scientific apparatus, salaries, &c.,—also $150,000—the total cost of the expedition will be about $300,000. The Germans will strain every nerve to get the expedition started next June. The Bremen society expects important scientific results from the nearly simultaneous departure of their own and the English expedition. The latter will proceed along the west coast of Greenland, through Smith's Sound, while the former will sail along the eastern coast, and physical and meteorological observations will be made simultaneously on either coast.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

HUMOROUS.

AN impassioned swain under a bad spell wrote, "Mary, I love the well." She replied that she was glad he did not drink liquor.

THE young man who beats the gong at a Mississippi railroad hotel fulfills the predictions of his mother concerning him. She said he would live some day to make a noise in the world.

COUSIN KATE—"Are you coming to skate with us to-morrow, Fred?" Fred—"Well I don't know. Awfully busy just now. Have to be at the office about 1, then there's luncheon at 2, and don't get away till past 3."

A DUBUQUE boy was rather troubled for fear that he would not know his father when they both reached heaven, but his mother eased him, remarking, "All you have to do is to look for an angel with a red nose on him."

LUCRETIA BOYD, of Elizabethtown, settled the matter with her slow wooer by simply shedding a few tears, and saying: "I don't believe I have a real friend on earth." What could the poor fellow do but open his arms, and exclaim: "Here is your refuge!"

AN OLD toper chanced to drink a glass of water one day, for want of something stronger. Smacking his lips and turning to one of his companions, he remarked: "Why, it don't taste badly. I have no doubt it's wholesome for females and tender children!"

A GENTLEMAN passing across the playground of a public school was affronted by the boys, and was advised to complain to the principal, which he did thus: "I have been abused by some rascals of the place, and I came to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal."

ART NOTES.

H. K. BROWNE, the sculptor, has received the order of an equestrian statue of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

A PENSION of 1,200f. a year has been accorded to the widow of the French painter Millet, on the proposition of the Director of Fine Arts.

MRS. RANSOM'S picture of General Thomas will probably be purchased by Congress. It is considered an excellent likeness by the friends of the deceased General.

AT the sale of the Dumont autographs at Paris recently a receipt for thirty-two crowns in gold, signed at Rome in 1548, by Francois Rabelais, was purchased for 1,050f.

AT a late sale of objects of art in Paris two blue turquoise elephants sold for 7,000f., a vase of oriental china, known as the "famille verte," for 1,260f.; another vase of the same class for 410f., and a "Celadon" vase for 820f.

How to Feed Corn-Stalks Properly.

The rearing and feeding of animals are receiving, as they should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country, greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen, whose only hope of gain rests in their success in obtaining paying yields from their cows. Corn-stalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important question. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding in a bundle, without any preparation, I am fully satisfied, is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently near the whole stalk. I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day, just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improve, and they show greater contentment; especially is the last remark true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better, as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding it alone. In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without should not be strong, only enough to furnish brining the morning's feed. The brine sufficient salt to the cows. Of course the cows should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more, and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brothers try this, and they will hereafter place a greater value upon cornstalks.

Experiments in Feeding a Milch Cow.

Milch cows require a large proportion of saccharine and oleaginous matter to be deposited in their tissues, or secreted in milk. Potatoes are found to increase the proportion of butter in the milk of a cow that feeds upon them, their starch being converted into fatty matter. It has been proved by experiment that the proportion of butter in the milk of a cow allowed to feed during the day in a pasture, and shut up at night in a warm stall, was much greater in the morning milk than in the evening; the former containing 5.6 parts of butter in 100, and the latter 2.7 parts. This was evidently due to the diminished demand for the materials for respiration during the night, when the body was at rest and the skin kept warm.

An experiment was tried of keeping a cow in a shed during the day, and feeding her with grass, and the proportion of butter in her evening milk rose to 5.1 parts in 100. But this plan diminished the proportion of caseine, or cheesy matter in the milk, which was again increased by allowing the cow to pasture in the open field. Hence it appears that house-feeding is favorable to the production of butter, and pasturing to that of cheese.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 23, 1875.

We have nothing new to report in financial matters, the banks having observed yesterday (Washington's birthday) as a legal holiday.

LONDON, February 22—5 P. M.—Consols: money and account, 93¾; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107⅝; 10-40's, 103⅞; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 92; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 42.
PARIS, February 22.—Rentes 6tf. 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 23, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets have been fairly active during the week, and while trade generally is not what it usually is at this particular time, it is better than it has been, and as the demand for nearly all the leading staples is increasing, the feeling in regard to the immediate future is more hopeful. There is not much doubt but what the dissolution of the lock-out would have a most beneficial influence on our local trade, as the starting up of our iron mills and other manufacturing establishments would furnish employment for hundreds, if not thousands whom are now, and many of them all winter, idle and dependent upon public charity. Business generally has been more depressed here in Pittsburgh than elsewhere, and it may be attributed largely to the "lock-out," hence it is not to be expected that there will be any general or permanent improvement until after it has been ended.

APPLES—The old stock is nearly cleaned up, and the receipts of choice fruit are very light, we note a fair demand for it at $2.50@3 per bbl; common lots selling at a wide range of prices, depending wholly on quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Selling very slowly. It has not ruled dull for several years as it has this season. 50@55c ₱ gal. are the ruling prices.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, but prices are main as last quoted: Common Soda, 3½c; refined do., 4¼; Potash, 8 to 8½; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 4; Flour Spar, 1½; Sulphur Soda, 2½.

ALE—Trade continues dull, and, to brewers, unsatisfactory, but prices remain unchanged; X at $9 ₱ bbl, and in the country at $8@8.50; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. in regular proportion.

BEESWAAX—There is no movement in this article worthy of note, the tone of trade, and prices continue nominal at 27@30c ₱ lb.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $7@8 18; good, $6@6.50; choice No. 1 painted, $6@6.50; good No. 1 painted, $5@5.50; Toy Handles, painted, $2@2.25.

BROOMS—Have been further advanced, in sympathy with Corn. Following are the "Union" factory rates: No. 2 common, $2.40; No. 3 Hurl, $3; No. 4, $3.25; No. 5, $3.75; No. 6, $4; No. 7 Carpet, $4.25; No. 6 do, $4.50; No. 5, $4.75; fancy Carpet, $5; No. 4 do, $5.50; No. 3 do, $6@7; Parlor do, $7.50@8.75; Steamboat $4@5; Whisk, $1.25@1.75.

BEANS—We note a little improvement in the demand and a more hopeful outlook for next month. The stock is large, and dealers have feared that they would be compelled to hold up a great many until next season, but the trade has improved lately, and the past few days to the opening of an active inquiry; navies, $1.90@2; mediums, $1.75@1.83.

BUTTER—Shows a little more firmness and activity for a few days, but now seems to be relapsing into its former dullness. Every little spurt that our market takes is followed by a decline in the receipts that checks an advance and tends to depress prices, showing conclusively that the accumulations yet in the country must be worked off before a better feeling can be maintained. Our commission merchants report that they prefer to make concessions, to meet a buyer's views and keep stock moving, rather than hold firm. Choice roll, 28@30 cents; prime, 26c; lower grades at 15 to 20 cents per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply has been large and prices weak until the past few days, lighter receipts produced a firmer market with a shade higher prices; $3@3¼ ₱ 100 lbs are the ruling prices to-day. The season, however, is far advanced, and the demand will gradually fall off from this on.

CHEESE—The demand has been more active during the past week, and while there has been no change in prices, the general tone of the market is firmer; factory cheese in small lots is selling at 16½@17 for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17½@18 for New York do. The receipts at New York continue light, and this, with the unchanged export trade, has stiffened up that market, and an early advance, therefore, is not improbable. Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16 cents.

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogheny Cement, $1.75@2 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2@2.25; Rosendale; $3@3.50; Portland, $7@7.50. Plaster—Ground, in bbls, $4@4.25; New York, $3.25@3.50; Mills & Co.'s, $3@3.25. White Lime—Sandusky, Cleveland, Bay's, & Pennsb't, $1.60@1.75. White Sand, $1.40@1.75 ₱ bbl.

COKE—Trade continues quiet, although there is a better feeling, is springing up in this line in the manufacture of which it is largely consumed; prices are nominally unchanged, and we continue to quote at $2.50 ₱ 100 bushels, delivered at the furnaces.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is possibly a little better than it has been, but the demand is not up to what it generally is at this particular time of year, like everything else, been effected by the hard times; prices, however, remain as last quoted. Peaches, 2 ₱ dozen, $3.40@3.60 ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, $1.70@1.90; Corn, $2@2.40.

COPPER—There is but a limited demand for manufactured copper, and, consequently, for the articles, trade in this branch of business is likely to continue slow, as the consumption has been very much restricted of late by other metals, because of their being so much cheaper.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand for goods of this character continues fair, and we look for this season of the year; there will doubtless be a increased demand for Rope as soon as navigation is resumed, as the weather is now mild enough to make outdoor labor delayed. Following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

¼ in. diameter and upwards	15½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	16 " "
⅞ and 5-16 in. diameter	16½ " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	15 " "
Hay, Stove and Lariat Cord	16 " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	15½ cts. per lb.
" Bolt Rope Yarns	17 " "
Sand Pump Rope	15½ " "

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	13 " "
⅞ and 5-16 in.	14 " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13 " "
" " 2-3 & 3-4	12½ " "
⅛ inch dia meter and upward	12½ cts per lb.
⅜ "	13 " "
⅞ and 5-16 in. "	13½ " "
Hay twine	12 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	11 cts per lb.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	13 " "
" Marline	19 " "
" Houseline	19 " "

PACKING.

American	13 to 16 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " " "
Italian	21 " " "
Pat. Lubricating	20 and 30 " "
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 35 " "

CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and steady, ranging from $7 bbl for fair to good and $12@14 for fancy brands.

DRESSED HOGS—8@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are firm at 7@8c. The demand is good from other markets, but light from the local trade. Dealers generally are very firm in their views, preferring to hold their stocks, which are very light, for their regular trade, than job them off in a round lot. Peaches quiet at 15@16c. Blackberries, nothing in the market; in round lots would not sell for more than 9@10c.

EGGS—The extreme scarcity of last week still prevails, and prices are fully maintained; 34@35c for strictly fresh, and 20@30 for pickled.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade, but dealers generally report the market dull and unsatisfactory, and, furthermore, there is but little prospect of an early improvement. We continue quotations, in a jobbing way, as follows: Spring Extras, $5.40 to $5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.50 to $5.75 for Minnesotas. White Winter Extras, $5.75@6; red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The eastern market is in a demoralized condition, and pending the settlement of the tariff question buyers are unwilling to bid until they know where they stand, while the importers are not forcing business, and, in fact, do not care to sell. The stock of Rio is accumulating at all the ports. In New York the importing trade had 29,566 bags of Rio and 17,517 bags and mats of other descriptions. The market there closed on Saturday half a cent lower for Rio, with no transactions of moment. Old Government Java remained unchanged, and was held strong at outside figures. The arrival of about forty thousand bags of Rio at New York on Friday attracted the attention of buyers, but the bids being below the views of the importers, no transactions were made. Price: there may be quoted nominal. A fair trade is doing here at the late decline, but dealers are anxiously awaiting the adjournment of Congress on the 4th prox., when, duty or no duty, a brisker business is anticipated. Sugar—The eastern market is firmer for raws, and the position the tariff question has, as named gives the market more tone. Some owners have advanced their figures ⅛ over previous quotations. The stock in New York embraces 29,317 hhds, against 12,417 hhds at same date last year. Refined unchanged. New Orleans is in moderate supply in this market, and, at our quotations, is the cheapest as well as the best description offered for sale. Molasses and Rice firm at unchanged figures. Tea steady.

SUGAR.

Crushed	11	Standard B	10½
Granulated	11	Ex C Standard	10
Powdered	11	Demerara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	25@30	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Gr	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	25 @26
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	28
Roasted Java, in lb packages	40
Roasted Java in bulk	40
Roasted Java loose	39½
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¼
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8½
Patna ₱ lb	7¼@8

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	60@65	New Orleans	70@75
Demarara	50@55	do	60

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	23	Ground Ginger,	
" Allspice	20	10 lb cans	21
Cloves	60	Ground Allspice,	
Cassia, Batk	49	10 lb cans	25
Nutmegs, new	1 40	Ground Cloves,	
Ground Pepper,		10 lb cans	63
10 lb cans	35	Ground Mustard,	
Ground Allspice,		10 lb cans	50
10 lb cans	50	Durham	35

TOBACCO.

Lorillard's Per-		Orange Girl, navy	
fection, No.	63	3d	60
Circassian Girl,		Virginia Darks	56
D. T	65	Spun Roll	56
Sailor Boy	68	Imperadora Fine	
Gold Bar	68	Cut	85
Five Bro.'s ₱ lbs		Perfection	75
D. T. ₱ pound	65	Spectator	55
Monitor navy	62	Perfection	33
Weyman's	58 50	A. A	33
Fig	45 50	F. G	33
Tom and Jerry	36		

SOAPS.

Rabbit's Best	10	S.E. & Co's Sup. &	
Rabbit's N. Y.		Wax	4
City	10	Woman's Friend	5½
Sapolio	6 50	Scrubbing	4
Shat L. O. U.	5 75	ParkCo.'sToilet,	
Persian	3 75	per box, 3 d.	1 75
Colgate's Palm,		ParkCo.'s Glycer-	
ly and Mg	1 75	rine, per box, 3	
Colgate's Ass't		doz	1 75
Toilet	1 50	Park Co.'s Hon-	
Colgate's	1 75	ey	1 75
Ex. Erbra Wax	7	Cashmere Bo-	
Olive	6	quet, per gr	8 00

STARCH.

Common	06	Silver gloss	9½@10
Buffalo	05	Corn	10½@11

SCONDRIES.

Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & E	$8 50	@	9 00
Oat Meal, half bbls	5 00		
Peart Barley, half bbls	7 00	@	7 50
Currants, per lb	7	@	7½
Valencia Raisins, per lb	12		
Layer Raisins, per box	3 25		
Indigo, per lb	1 00	@	1 80
B. Carb Soda in, packages	7½@		8
B. Carb Soda, in kegs	6½		
Potash, per box	9 00		
Prunes, per lb	13	@	14
French Wine Vinegar, per gal	55		
Com. Cider Vinegar, per gal	35		
Lamp Chimneys, per doz	65		

GRAIN—There has been a very fair degree of activity in the leading grain markets during the past week, notwithstanding the demand, as a general thing, was confined mainly to supplying immediate wants; some few operators have been speculating slightly on the future, but, as a rule, business in grain in this market is legitimate, there is an absence of that unhealthy excitement in the speculation Chicago and other large markets. "Selling short" or "buying long," and "puts" and "calls" are terms almost unknown to the trade here, as far as a thing as a "corner" was, so far as we know, never attempted; however, legitimate business here is becoming every day better. If dealers would pursue a liberal and just policy toward Pittsburgh, and place her on an equal footing with other points West, there is no question but what our trade would be much larger than it is. There is a fair local demand for Wheat, but no change to make in quotations; there was an inquiry for 1,000 bushels of Red per and white, $1.18@1.20. The Oat market is firmer, and with a limited supply and an average demand, prices are fully maintained. Sales of the date of our last weekly report; mixed, 64@64½ cts; white 65½@66, free in elevator. There was an offer of 40,000 bushels for the last half of March, without meeting with any response. Ear Corn was in better demand, and prices 2½ cents ₱ bushel higher; sales at 46@47c, according to quality. Shelled Corn is also in better demand and firmer, but prices have undergone no quotable change; 47@47½c for mixed and white, and 47@47½c for yellow, free in elevator. Rye continues scarce and is in demand but unchanged at $1.16@1.17. No movement in fair demand. Millers delivering very sparingly and only to supply immediate requirements.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—There is an increased demand for baled, and prices are higher; the supply is light, and, with the market is firmer and prices are tending upward; we continue to quote at $17 to $19 ₱ ton for prairie and timothy at $20@23 as to quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $25@30 for common to prime, and $31@32 for choice. Sales of Oat Straw, baled, by the car load, at $16@18.

HEMP—Advancing; holders now asking $165 ₱ ton for Kentucky rough, and 12½ for double dressed.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand, and Buff and Calf meet with fair demand and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	9	cts. ₱ lb.	
" Steers, Light	9½	" "	
" Heavy	10@10½	" "	
" Calf	12@13	" "	
Green butchers' hides	5	" "	
Green butcher cows	6	" "	
Green butcher steers, light	8	" "	

LEATHER—The leather market is much the same as last reported. Fine light spready Harness is in good demand; medium weights in dull and low; heavy in fair demand at prices. Calf skins are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand. We quote:

Oak, city, country	0 24@	0 27	
Oak Sole, city	0 25@	0 27	
Oak Sole, No. 1	0 23@	0 25	
Red Sole, Orouoco	0 20@	0 21	
Red Sole, good	0 27@	0 28	
Hemlock Sole	0 22@	0 24	
Harness, city oak	0 28@	0 41	
Harness, country	0 26@	0 38	
Harness, No. 2 and common	0 24@	0 26	
Fair Skirting	0 43@	0 45	
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	60@	70 00	
Best Leather	0 45@	0 50	
Finished Calf	1 10@	1 40	
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0 13@	0 22	
Finished Sheep	0 10@	0 12	

MILL FEED—There has been considerable activity in the market for Bran, Middlings and Chopped Feed during the past week, and prices of Bran are higher; quotations may be given as follows: Bran, $1.25 to $1.30 ₱ cwt.; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $1.30@1.35; Middlings, $1.40@1.50 and Chopped Feed, $1.50@1.60.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $3@4 per bbl., as to quality and condition.

POULTRY—The market continues quiet, and prices remain about as last reported. Chickens, 13@14 cents per lb.; do. Turkeys, 16@17; do Ducks, 15@16 cents per pair, by the coop.

PEANUTS—Demand for jobbing lots; sales choice Red, 6½@6¾; choice White, 8½@9.

PEARL BARLEY—$6@6.50.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues fairly active, and, notwithstanding the decline in gold and the weakness in the leading markets, there is a very fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless. Following are the current quotations:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	12¾	Dried Beef Hams ₱ lb	14½
Sugar Cured, Ex. Su-		Dried Beef, Ex. Su-	
perior Shoulders	10½	gar Cured, hold-	
Short Rib Sides	11¼	ers' brands	15
Clear Sides	12¾	Beef Tongues Sugar	
Mess Pork, old	$20,50	Cured, ₱ doz	7 00
Miner's Lard Oil	95	Lard, ₱ lb	10½
Lard Oil, per gal	1 12	Crushed	11
Tallow Oil	90	Granulated	11
½ bbl Pigs Feet	4 00	½ bbl Pigs Feet	2 00

POTATOES—The market has stiffened up considerably during the past week, in consequence of limited receipts and a reduced supply, and prices have advanced; we now quote prime Peach Blows at 90@ 95c ₱ bushel, in bulk, and 95c@$1 in sacks, free in a jobbing way. The stock in the hands of wholesale dealers has not been much reduced since last fall as it is at the present time, which may be attributed to the extreme cold weather rendering outdoor operations impossible.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen 3c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover—Our dealers are well stocked, and round lots offered at arrival can hardly be sold at over $6.50 ₱ bushel, while a few choice lots may be quoted at $6.75@7 ₱ bushel. Timothy Seed is quiet at $2@3.25. Round lots are not inquired for, the regular trade being fully supplied. The improvement in the demand for small lots is steady and noticeable.

TALLOW—The demand continues good at full prices; country, 7½@8 cents. We learn of the sale of one car prime city rendered at 8¾.

WOOL—Fleece, Northern, $90 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs, for 4/4 ₱ lb in a small way.

WHITE LEAD—Dull, but unchanged at 10½c by the ton and 11s for small lots, in the packages, oil measure, from 12 to 13c.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb; large, 10; medium, 9; small, 8.

WOODEN WARE—Revised quotations are: No 1 three-hoop tubs, $8.50 ₱ doz; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $7.50; No 2 two-hoop pails, $1.75; three-hoop pails, $2.15 ₱ doz; keelers, 10 inch, $1.50; Globe Wash-boards, $2.75; I. X. L. Wash-boards, $2.75; Cedar Keelers, $1.40@1.50 (discount) $1.50 per box; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₱ box.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a fair degree of activity, and orders will no doubt commence to come forward more freely as soon as the Spring trade opens up; dealers in Pittsburgh list may be quoted at 70 ₱ 5 to 70 & 10 ₱ cent.

PRICE BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 8 by 12	8 00	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 18	8 00	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	14 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 24	12 00	15 00
13 by 22	12 00	15 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	13 00	20 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 30	16 00	28 00
26 by 32 to 30 by 36	18 00	30 00
30 by 32 to 30 by 54		32 00
30 by 36 to 34 by 56		35 00
30 by 36 to 32 by 60		40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		45 00

All sizes over 32 inches in length, and net making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ₱ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by telegraph are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1875.

ALLEGHENY YARDS.

CATTLE.

There were about 45 cars on sale in Allegheny to-day, or 805 head, against 567 last Monday and 681 the Monday preceding that again; of those on sale to-day, 32 cars were from Chicago, while the balance, with the exception of 34 head driven in from the adjoining country, were from Ohio. As might be expected, with such a large increase in the supply, the market was earlier, and while in some instances, concessions had to be made in consequence, especially as regards the common and medium grades, we do not think there was any general or quotable decline even on the grades in question; as regards good to prime butcher cattle as one, that we could name, we are pleased to say that they were any lower, although some dealers contended that they (the grades last named) made little or no money taking shrinkage and cost at the source of supply into consideration. There was a large attendance of butchers, more so than usual, which may be attributed to the pleasant weather, as compared with what it has been having for several weeks past, and as there were but few cattle left over unsold, it is evident that they bought pretty freely, notwithstanding they continue to complain of very slow and unsatisfactory meat markets.

As already stated, there was no general or quotable change in prices, as compared with last week. Extra fine butcher cattle, 1,350 to 1,450 pounds, good, 5½@5¾; medium to fair, 5@5¼; inferior and common, 3½@4½. There was an unusually large number of Bulls on sale, and some of them were very fine in point of quality, the best evidence of which is that sales were made at 3½@4c, and from that down to 3c@3½c for inferior to fair. Cows and Stags quotable at 2½@4c, and this particular class of stock may have ruled lower than last week. While some of the outside or transient shippers complained in regard to the market, the regular dealers generally reported that it was fully up to what they expected, if not better, in view of the increased supply.

Following are the number of cattle on sale, the States they were from as well as the names of the owners:

A Greenwald Chicago	53	Marks & Bro Chicago	51
I Kahn " do	34	Marks & K " do	20
Shanberg & K " do	51	Keifer & G " do	29
S Lowenthal " do	19	Lowenthal & K " do	17
L Rothchilds " do	17	E Katz " do	17
S Lowenstein " do	17	I Zeigler " do	38
A Haas " do	20	B S Trautman " do	33
Shanberg & A " do	16	Zeigler & R " do	18
Arnold & W " do	18	W Moonshine " do	37
M Kahnn " do	18	S Meyer " do	17
J Lobman " do	15	McCaslin & Co Penna	8
Hedges H & Co. Ohio	38	S Fordyce " Ohio	29
J Neagle " do	42	J Trimble " do	29
J & W Death " do	20	P Sheltmantle Penna	8
H Neerlich " do	29	Hanlin & Co " do	8
J Shaw " Penna	13		
Total number on sale			805
Total number on sale last Monday			567

SHEEP.

The supply, although not excessive, was considerably larger than that of last week, say against 400, and while sellers nearly all reported the market slow and unsatisfactory, there was no quotable decline in prices as compared with last week. Sales were made at 4½@5c for prime to extra, 3½@4c for medium to good, and 1½@3c for common. Scalawags, of which there were but few on sale, 2@2½c per head. The quality was rather better than ordinarily; indeed, there was but one small bunch of scalawags, and that the most inspector fetched the owner or themed not to try to dispose of them to the butchers. The butchers nearly all complain of hard meat markets, that there is no margin for profit, and that if it was not for the accommodation of their patrons, they would buy no sheep at current rates. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

M Flinner	Penna	60	H Nagle Penna 18
P Sheltmantle	do	85	McCaslin & C do 156
Norris & McM	do	199	J Neagle do 44
J W Snee	Ohio	102	A West W Virginia 38
Biggert & Co	Penna	80	
Total number on sale			683
Total number on sale last week			430

HOGS.

The supply was rather larger than that of last week, as in addition to what were brought over from East Liberty, there were two cars from Chicago, one for James Hunter, and the other for A. Greenwald; the market was fairly active, but prices were no better than last Monday, and feeling in this respect was not as strong. Sales were made at 7½@7¾c gross, as to quality, but few sold above 7¾@7¾c.

FRESH COWS.

The number on sale to-day was larger than it has been for several weeks, which may be attributed to the change in the weather, and then the country roads were more favorable for driving. Following sales were reported: H. Nagle, 4 for $225; P. Sheltmantle, 3 at $42 each; James Hunter, 2 for $45; Norris & McMillan, 1 for $46; M. A. Reed, one for $52½; there were some others, but we failed to obtain particulars.

VEAL CALVES.

Market for this class of stock continues quiet and unchanged; quotable at 6@7 cts ₱ lb, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 22, 1875.

This being the annual anniversary of Washington's birthday, business was generally suspended, both in the oil producing regions and in the cities, as well, consequently we are without advices from the points in question; however, as noted in our last report, the trade here are more absorbed in the transportation question than anything else, and until it has been disposed of, it is not likely that there will be any immediate improvement in business. The resumption of navigation would probably stimulate trade business somewhat, as it would enable refiners to get supplies of Crude by river, and to deliver refined at the depot of the Connellsville Railroad in the same manner, but this would only be temporary; what the trade generally want is communication with the wells by means of pipe lines. A new strike is reported, and rumor has it that the new well is producing at the rate of five thousand barrels per day, but this is no doubt an exaggeration, as the first reports of new strikes usually are. Our latest quotations, Saturday afternoon, quoted immediate shipment at $1.60@1.62½, Reduced, on cars here to go to Baltimore, nominal at 1½@1¾, and 1½ delivered in Baltimore.

There is little or no movement in Barrels, and prices are nominal at $1.05@1.10 for countries, and $1.25 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Cosmos O W	474
J A Bostwick	Cosmos O W	75
Total		550

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Flour: only a local demand; superfine $4.50; double $4.87½; treble $5.62½@5.50; choice $5.75@6.25. Corn firmer; 90@ 93c. Oats in good demand at 72@73c. Bran quiet at $1.70. Hay dull; prime $23; choice $27. Pork dull at $20. Bacon quiet at 10¾@12¾c. Hams lower at 13½c. Dry salt meats dull at 7¾, 7¾, 11 @11½c. Lard: ordinary dull; choice in request; tierces 12¾@12¾c for refined and white, and 12¾@13c for Sugar firm; inferior 8@8¾c; common 9@9½c; fair to fully fair 9¾@9¾c; prime to choice 10@10¾c. Molasses in fair demand; sales 100 hhds at 50@52c. Sugar firm; demand moderate; sales 1,000 hhds, 1,000 bbls and 1,000 sacks; fair refined 8½c; prime do 9c; choice 9½@9¾c; yellow strictly prime to choice 9¾@10c. Whisky dull and nominal; Louisville, $1.06; Western, $1.05. Corn meal firm at $4.10. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 18½@19½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 22.—Tallow quiet. Linseed oil 28s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton active; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾@8d; sales of 19,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were for speculation and export and 1,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 34s 9d@35s 6d. Bacon: long clear middles 48s. Turpentine 29s@29s.

ANTWERP, February 22.—Petroleum; refined, 30f.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 red, $1.06@1.06 cash; seady at 63¾@65c. Oats firmer at 56¾@57c. Rye firm at $1.04@1.05. Whisky lower at $1.06. Pork quiet at $18.50. Dry salt meats and bacon unchanged, with only a jobbing trade. Lard dull at 13½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—Cotton steady at 12c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 65@70c. Oats firmer at 55@60c. Rye quiet at 95c. Pork quiet at $19.50@20. Bacon firm: S. 11½; sides 12½c. Bulk meats steady: 7, 7¾, 10, 10½c. Hams 10½@13c. Sugar cured, 13@13½c. Lard firm at 13@13½c. Whisky quiet at $1.05.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—Butter firm; New York and Pennsylvania extras 33@37c; do firsts 30@32c; western extras 29@30c; do firsts 24@ 28c; do rolls 25@27c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 16¾@17c. Eggs lower; Western 27@28c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Cotton firm at 15c; asking higher. Flour steady at $5.12½@7. Corn firmer at 70@72½c. Oats firmer at 54@56c. Bulk meats and bacon scarce and nominal.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Beeves: arrivals 3,900 head, making 7,600 for the week, against 7,150 last week; quality only fair; demand moderate; prices about the same as reported last week, with a little firmer tone; sales at 7@11½c ₱ lb for poor to extra; bulk of sales 8@10½c; exports for good cattle; the extreme range was 9@13c for natives; 8@10c for Texans; sales of 9 cars Illinois steers 7 cwt 1120 lbs at 9½c; 2 cars do 1,100 lbs at 9c; 2 cwt Hic 3 cars 7¾ cwt 1145 lbs at 9½c; 3 cars 7¾ cwt 1260 lbs at 9¾c; 3 cars 7¾ cwt 1125 lbs at 9¾c; 2 cars do 1,000 lbs at 9c; 2 cars do 1,000 lbs at 9c; 3 cars 7¾ cwt 1140 lbs at 9¾c; 2 cars 7¾ cwt 1090 lbs at 10c; 4 cars 6 cwt 1095 lbs at 10c; 4 cars 6 cwt 1095 lbs at 10c; 4 cars 6 cwt 1095 lbs at 10c; 4 cars 7¾ cwt 1115 lbs at 10c; 6 cars 7¾ cwt 1115 lbs at 10c; 6 cars 7¾ cwt 1115 lbs at 10c; 6

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Mortuary Record.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports twenty-four deaths in that city last week, as follows: Pneumonia, 5; typhoid fever, 2; still born, 2; spasms, 2; peritonitis, 2; and 1 each of the following: typhoid dysentery, old age, general debility, phthisis pulmonalis, unknown, scarlet fever, dropsy, hydrocephalus, inanition, puerperal metritis, anaconia, syncope, and Bright's disease. White, 23; colored, 1. Under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 5 years, 2; from 15 to 25 years, 5; from 25 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 90 years, 1.

The Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday, T. H. Rabe in the chair.

Mrs. Jope reported that considerable sewing had been done during the last week and that the garments made had been distributed among the poor.

It was announced that a mass-convention would be held in the Liberty street M. E. Church to-day, and Rev. Dr. Swift was appointed to prepare resolutions to be presented to the convention.

Mrs. Matchett reported that the Sunday afternoon meetings were increasing in interest, and that the attendance was much larger than formerly.

The chairman of the Committee on the Improvement of the Ohio river reported that the committee were in favor of Congress appropriating $50,000 for that purpose, $20,000 of which is to be expended in constructing experimental dams.

Adjourned.

Honors to a Fellow-Craftsman.

A meeting of the printers of Pittsburgh was held last (Monday) evening, at the office of the *Evening Chronicle*, to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of our late brother, John D. Stuart.

On motion, Mr. Samuel H. Charlton was called to the Chair, and Mr. Geo. W. Read appointed Secretary.

Several old-time friends of the deceased offered remarks befitting the sad occasion, and paid earnest tribute to the noblest worth and blameless life of their fellow-craftsman.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the sad occasion.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from us our trusted, honored and revered brother, John D. Stuart, in the prime of life, and the height of his usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That in bowing to the inscrutable decrees of Providence, in this sad bereavement, we only imitate the spirit of Christian resignation which the ever actuated and ennobled our departed brother.

Resolved, That in the death of John D. Stuart, the craft has lost a worthy and exemplary member, society a good citizen, and the family of the deceased a kind and affectionate head.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved wife of the departed our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in all the Pittsburgh papers, and that a certified copy thereof be transmitted to his family.

The funeral takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All printers desiring to attend are requested to meet at the *Chronicle* office and go to the house in a body.

THE ELECTION.

The Vote for City Officers Last Tuesday—The Aldermanic Contest in the Fifth Ward.

The following is the official vote for city officers at the election last Tuesday:

FOR MAYOR.

Magee	3,729
McKee	262

FOR CONTROLLER.

Guthrie	3,607
Owens	237

CITY TREASURER.

Plunkett	3,626
Havey	213

The vote for Alderman in the Fifth ward of this city is as follows:

McMasters	206
O'Brien	199
Reilley	47
McBride	13

This gives Alderman McMasters a majority of seven.

ELEVENTH WARD APPEALS.

Reductions by the Board of Revision.

The Board of Revision yesterday acted on the following appeals from the Eleventh ward: L. Guth, Thorn street, thirteen lots. Reduced from $12,300 to $7,800. One lot reduced $810 to $600. Mary M. Herd, two lots. Reduced from $2,268 to $1,940. Chas. Meyran, four lot lots, increased from $9,600 to $14,500. Ellen Cowan, one two-story house, decreased from $720 to $500; one shed from $55 to $10. J. C. Bufum, 13, 15 and 17 Cook street, reduced from $14,000. John Wyshall, lot, Cook and Cassett streets, reduced from $3,564 to $1,944. The assessment of lots on Dinwiddie street, from Colwell to Reed, was reduced from $75 to $50 each: Henry Sherman, one frame shed, reduced from $360 to $200. Henry Eversman, one lot on Wylie avenue, reduced from $2,700 to $1,350. Jacob Ewart, three large three-story bricks, reduced from $18,000 to $12,000. Mrs. Sarah Miller and Collins, reduced from $8,100 to $7,100; one large two-story brick house, reduced from $3,600 to $3,000. Mr. Wilton, appeal dismissed. James McGinniss, one-half acre, reduced from $3,000 to $2,000. Henry Hackmeister, one two-story brick house, reduced from $1,260 to $600. S. Jones' heirs, lot 118 by 200, reduced from $13,275 to $8,900. W. Patchel, lot corner of Webster and Devilin streets, reduced from $1,332 to $1,100. John Kelly, appeal dismissed.

CASH ON HAND.

The City Treasurer's Statement to the Mayor—The Appropriation Ordinance Will be Vetoed.

Mayor McCarthy yesterday received the following letter from City Treasurer Magee, being in response to a communication written by the Mayor a week or more ago:

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER, }
PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1875. }

Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor:

SIR.—In answer to your request, I have the honor to report that the cash in the City Treasury on the 31st of January, 1875, amounted to $195,230.67. Of the said amount there was credited on the books of this office to the credit of the several funds the sum of $162,577.53; the balance, $32,712.14 being credited to the City of Pittsburgh for the payment of warrants for general purposes. The entire sum was deposited to the credit of the city as follows:

Freehold Bank	$ 7,289 67
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	92,000 00
Duquesne Bank	96,000 00

Very Respectfully,
C. L. MAGEE, Treasurer.

Yesterday afternoon Common Council passed the appropriation ordinance, and it only now requires the signature of the Mayor to become a law. That, however, it is not likely to obtain, as the Mayor last evening informed our reporter that he would veto the bill, and in returning it to Councils he would send with it such reasons for his action as he felt sure would satisfy the people.

FRESH "DISPATCHES."

The Latest Emanation from the Blackmailer on Fifth Avenue.

The Blackmailer of Fifth avenue yesterday contained another insipid essay on the subject of circulation, with special reference to this paper. In the lugubrious effort, with that instinct that always makes it prefer a falsehood to the truth, it reiterates, although in a feeble way, the statement that a proprietor of this journal testified in Court he did not know the circulation of the GAZETTE. It is nothing to the Blackmailer that the senior counsel in the case, who asked the questions, denies that such a question was ever asked, and that in this position he is substantiated by other counsel and by members of the bar who were in the Court room at the time. It matters not to the Blackmailer that the statements are thus so flatly contradicted, and that, although in an agony of despair, it cannot produce any proof to substantiate its assertion. It is accustomed to such contradictions, and if it were to attempt to tell only what is true, and what is not saturated with Celtic malevolence, it would lose all its stock in trade. Hence, as we have said, we never expected it to admit the truth in this matter, even when its mendacity was shown in such a light as would have put to blush Ananias.

We do not, however, so much wonder at the Blackmailer's wide departure from the truth in this instance for it has been touched upon a tender place. Its airy bubble of "circulation" blown up by those peculiar "affidavits" has been pricked and all the wind let out; hence it fumes and is driven to extraordinary degree of mendacity to cover up the unwelcome facts. It is not pleasant to have figures showing that the GAZETTE sends through the mail 634 pounds of mail matter to every 185 pounds sent by the *Dispatch* and the *Dispatch* seeing that the figures are so damaging, can do nothing but resort to its usual practice of lying its way out of the unpleasant predicament. It does this by reiterating in the amusing assertion that the figures are forgeries, but takes good care not to show any inclination to accept the offer of the GAZETTE, to take a look, by mutual agreement over the Postmaster's books. It is a very pretty specimen of acting. Before the footlights it bellows as wildly as the enraged lion, but behind the scenes it will "roar thee as gently as a sucking dove." Before the footlights it struts with all the agility and grace of a Rhinoceros and cries "Forgery," but behind the scenes it brings the pressure down to prevent the Postmaster from showing the figures—it will not agree that they be shown. We are inclined to let the play proceed, believing that evidently as much enjoyed by the general public as it is by every newspaper man in the city.

In the meantime, however, we would suggest to the Blackmailer, as a piece of friendly advice, that until it has reached some definite conclusion concerning the offer of the GAZETTE, as published on Saturday, it would be well for it to indulge in no further fiction concerning the circulation of this journal, and not to expect, on our part, the continuation of a controversy which so wounds its tender sensibilities.

NEARING THE END.

The Execution of Ernest Ortwein To-day.

A Brief History of the Terrible Tragedy—The Trial and Conviction of the Murderer—His Willingness to be Executed—His Demeanor During Confinement—Death Takes Place at Noon.

On the thirtieth day of April, 1874, the whole community in and about Homestead Station, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was thrown into an excitement by the intelligence that the residence of John Hamnett had been burned to the ground and nothing was to be seen of any of the members of the family. As early as three o'clock in the morning a man by the name of Frank Ackerman, a coal digger residing near Homestead was awakened, and being attracted to the window of his bed room by a bright light he discovered the building on fire, and in company with his neighbor, Charles Schultz, the twain made their way to the scene of the disaster. The building was almost entirely consumed, the roof having fallen in and the cellar being filled with a hot bed of coals. On viewing the sad spectacle, their attentions were at once turned to the discovery of the once happy family who had occupied what was before them a mass of ruins. Nothing could be seen or heard of any one of them and the news of the conflagration was immediately spread over the neighborhood which brought hundreds to the spot. Men women and children were soon at work carrying water to extinguish the fire and search was made to discover, if possible the former occupants of the once happy home.

THE MISSING FAMILY.

The Hamnett family consisted of John Hamnett, his wife Agnes, two daughters—Ida, eight years old, and Emma, four—and a bound boy by the name of Robert Smith. The father was one of the most enterprising farmers in Mifflin township, about a mile and a half from Homestead, and had accumulated a comfortable share of this world's goods. Ernest Ortwein had applied to him for work a few weeks before the tragedy, and had been employed and taken into the household with all the privileges of a member of the family. As the crowd moved about the burning mass and were preparing to begin operations to solve the mystery, the most intense interest prevailed. Every body was in motion as though the church bell was ringing out the death knell of the departed ones into the spirit world.

THE WORK BEGUN.

It was some time before the search for the bodies could be prosecuted systematically, as daylight had not yet arrived. This however, in time, came, and light brought with it large crowds of spectators, and before the sun had stretched its pencils of light above the eastern horizon, strong men were carefully raking in the ruins for the missing beings. A piece of a mans coat was first discovered near the center of the dining room, and after removing a few bed clothes the charred, recognizable body of John Hamnett was brought to view. Portions of clothing clung to the roasted flesh, which led the crowd to believe that he had not yet retired to bed at the time the fire broke out. The suspicions now began to grow strong that the family

HAD BEEN MURDERED,

and with quick determination than ever was the work prosecuted. After diligent search a second body was brought to light under that portion of the building where the kitchen had been located. This proved to be the corpse of the bound boy Robert Smith and on examination it was found that his throat had been cut from ear to ear and the skull fractured. A hatchet was soon after found, the poll of which fit the fracture in the skull and proved beyond a doubt that the victims had met their fate by the hands of an assassin. Farther developments proved that the conclusion arrived at was true, for after removing the rubbish the body of one of the little girls was found and afterwards that of Mrs. Hamnett was recovered. The latter could only be identified by a few shreds of clothing which were clinging to the charred remains. The remaining child was not recovered until the following day, and when taken from the ruins, the next question to be solved was to learn the whereabouts of Ernest Ortwein. It was determined to remove every particle of rubbish to ascertain, if possible, if he too had perished in the flames. This being done, revealed the fact that no traces of his body could be ascertained and at once led to the belief that

HE WAS THE MURDERER.

The neighbors now began to figure out the plan of operations persued by the assassin. It was stated that Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had visited the house of a Mr. West in Homestead the evening of the murder, leaving their children at home together with the bound boy and Ortwein. Just before the parents had left for their visit, Mrs. Hamnett had given Ortwein a half a dollar, and about eight o'clock he had been seen in this city by a citizen of Homestead, drinking a glass of beer, after which he mounted his horse and rode away. After that time nothing had been seen of him and no one could give any account of where he had secreted himself. West and Mrs. Hamnett left Mr. West's house about ten o'clock at night, and this was the last time they were ever seen alive. It was surmised that Ortwein had taken the lives of the helpless family, and had fled for safety from arrest. Measures were at once taken to effect his capture and the

DETECTIVES WERE NOTIFIED

and put to work. As an incentive to hasten the seizure of the guilty party, the County Commissioners met and offered a reward of two thousand dollars for the capture of the murderer. Everything seemed to be shrouded in mystery and nothing could be heard that would throw any light upon the subject until the following Friday night, when a German was seen in a saloon on Troy Hill, Allegheny, who was indulging rather freely in drinking, and at the same time conducted himself in such a manner as to excite the suspicions that he was the party wanted. Having partaken largely of beer and other stimulants he talked rather excitedly about the tragedy and word was at once sent to one of the police force who took the man into custody and conveyed him to the Allegheny lock-up. Here he was confined during the night and on the following morning, made a full confession, stating that he was the author of the terrible deed. As to the motive which prompted him to commit the rash act, he seemed unable to explain and said he must have been crazy when he did it. He said his first killed the bound boy with a hatchet, after going home from Homestead on the fatal night. Following this he killed the two little girls—they being in the house at the same time. Then to hide his crime he stood in wait for the parents, whom he knew would shortly return from their visit, and about ten o'clock, the time of their arrival, Mr. Hamnett entering first, he sprang from behind the door with the hatchet in hand and struck him a terrible blow on the head, felling him to the floor. This being done, he soon dispatched him and proceeded to put an end to the life of his last victim, Mrs. Hamnett. As soon as she had discovered the fate of her husband she made an attempt to escape, but was overtaken by the murderer, and after a short scuffle fell to the floor a mangled corpse. Ortwein, now being master of the situation began to

SEARCH THE HOUSE

for valuables, and after thoroughly ransacking the premises he obtained only about fifteen dollars besides a watch and a few articles of clothing. Having secured his booty he next made an attempt to escape, and on setting out, according to his theory he upset a lighted lamp standing upon the table which set fire to the dwelling and consumed its contents. Making his way down the railroad track to this city he arrived here about daylight, and wandering around, finally went to Allegheny, where he was captured, as stated. After being arrested and locked up, word was sent to Homestead, and the cell of the prisoner was visited by a large number of the citizens of that locality who identified the man and the question of the capture of the right party was settled beyond a doubt. The excitement began to reach fever heat and threats of lynching were freely indulged in. So apparent did it become that the neighbors of the Hamnett family were so earnest about their threats to resort to lynch law that it was th night best to place the prisoner in the Jail for safe keeping and for his safety. He was accordingly placed in a closed carriage and conveyed thereto, along the back streets, and was only landed within the jail enclosure when the surging crowd made their appearance.

THE APPEARANCE OF ORTWEIN.

Under these circumstances he was very much excited, and felt greatly relieved when safely housed under the protection of the officers of the law. He is a German by birth, and at the time of the murder had been in this country about two years. He had been a soldier in the army of the land of his nativity, and had come to America for the purpose of making it his future home. Having worked in the East for a short period of time, he came to Pittsburgh in search of employment, and had been taken into the family of John Hamnett, whom he murdered as stated. He is now twenty-eight years of age, is about five feet eight inches high, weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds, and is heavily built, having every appearance of a strong, hearty man. There is nothing particularly repulsive about his countenance, and in a crowd, would hardly be selected as the perpetrator of the inhuman act of which he has been convicted and sentenced to death.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of the prisoner was begun in the Quarter Sessions Court of this county, on the sixteenth day of June following the tragedy, Judge Stowe on the bench. He was represented by able counsel, and the only plea which they urged was that of insanity. Three days after the begining of the trial the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and at the time it was read, it seemed to have no visible effect upon the doomed man. Judge Stowe assured the jury that they had performed a painful duty well and that their decision had the approval of the Court. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court by the counsel for the defense, where it was argued before that tribunal at its session in this city last fall. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision until it met in Philadelphia, when it affirmed the decision of the Court below about the first of the present year. The documents were duly forwarded to Governor Hartranft, and the condemned man was

SENTENCED TO DEATH

on the 23d day of February, 1875. After the death warrant was made out and signed it was forwarded to this city and read to the prisoner, who expressed his regrets that the time of his execution had been fixed at a date then so far in the future. He manifested that same coolness at the reading of the document which had hitherto characterized his demeanor from the time of his arrest in the beginning. Since he was found guilty last June he has been very devotional, and at times showed unmistakable signs of bitter repentance. For the last month he has done but little outside of reading his Bible and receiving consolations from his spiritual advisers. He has manifested the most intense interest in the provisions and promises of the Gospel, and professes to have received a change of heart about three months ago. Under these circumstances, he has all along expressed a willingness to die, saying that he had committed the sin and should atone for it.

REFUSED TO BE PARDONED

At various times it has been intimated to Ortwein that his sentence might be commuted to imprisonment for life, but whenever this idea has been spoken of he has invariably refused to listen to such a change. On one occasion his pastor told him there was a possibility of such a thing being brought about, and the prisoner replied that if it was done it would be against his will. He has all along declared that he had no fear of death, and only awaited the coming of the fatal moment when he would step off the threshhold of time into eternity. All day yesterday he seemed impatient for the hour of his execution to arrive, and declared that of late each day has seemed to be two, so little fear did he manifest at his approaching dissolution. On last Sabbath he sat at the door of his cell and took part in the services which were being held within the jail, and seemed much interested in the sermon of Chaplain Dermitt. After the devotions were concluded he thanked Mr. Dermitt for the interest he had manifested in his spiritual welfare, and spoke highly of the prayers which had been made in his behalf. It is said that of late Ortwein has talked mostly of his future state, and that when the conversation turned upon any other subject he usually had but little to say.

A LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.

On last Saturday the last letter was written by the prisoner to his mother, and was given to Chaplain Dermitt, who mailed the same upon that day. The time for the arrival of his death warrant he also wrote to his mother, and has been hopeful that he would receive a reply before the arrival of the day of his execution, but up to yesterday afternoon, the expected missive had not arrived.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE

yesterday everything wore an aspect of solemnity. Large crowds visited the Sheriff's and other offices to get a glimpse of the scaffold which is located within an enclosure bounded by the jail, the Criminal Court room, and a temporary board fence on the Diamond street side. It is built very near the fence so that no one will be able to view what is going on within from the roofs of the houses. The crowds that were on hand at an early hour were so great that at one o'clock the Sheriff took charge of the gates and placed a guard at the middle entrance on Fifth avenue, so that the offices within would not be kept in such a crowded condition. Up to a late hour the iron gate was surrounded by a mass of human beings, and it was with some difficulty that the entrance could be reached. At half past one o'clock all the offices in the Court House were closed and no business was transacted thereafter. At five o'clock Sheriff Hare took charge of the premises and closed the gates, so that no one could get inside save those who had been given admission and they will not be admitted before eleven o'clock to-day. Each office and room which have windows on the side of the inclosure will be thoroughly searched in order that no one shall be permitted to look upon the fatal spectacle except those who have a right to do so.

THE CELL VISITED.

No one was allowed to visit the cell of the doomed man yesterday, but Mr. Lutz, one of his counsel, and Rev. Mr. Hershberger, his spiritual adviser. The former had a conversation with the latter in the forenoon, which lasted about an hour, after which he retired. At half-past two o'clock Mr. Hershberger entered the cell and engaged in devotional exercises, which continued most of the afternoon. He again visited him last night, and was joined with Rev. F. Meiser, of Youngstown, Ohio, and remained with him until after midnight when Ortwein retired to rest for the last time on earth. He will again visit him this morning and remain with him until the hour of execution. During the exercises yesterday afternoon the prisoner seemed cheerful and appeared to have no fear of his impending doom.

THE "DROP" TESTED.

Yesterday morning, everything having been placed in readiness, Deputy Sheriff Cinley tested the "drop," and found that it worked admirably. The ropes and weights are arranged that they will separate in the middle—each one being fastened with hinges at the outside. An upright holds them to their place, which stands with one end on the floor below, while the other rests directly underneath the point where the two doors come together. The treadle is placed at the bottom of the last step leading down from the scaffold, to which a rope is attached, which runs to the jail, a distance of about twenty feet distant. The moment the treadle is touched this beam falls, and jerks the upright from its position, to which it is attached by a small rope. The only thing which will be done this morning is to fasten the rope to the cross beam above and everything is ready. The scaffold is about six feet square, and the trap doors when dropped will leave an opening of about four feet in the clear. The rope is made of the best of hemp, and is only five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The murderer will be dropped about thirty inches, which will be sufficient to break his neck at all events. The last man upon whom the punishment upon which Lewis Lane was executed some years ago, and it is fastened together by wooden wedges. It will be taken down after the execution and preserved for future use.

HIS FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Ortwein has made a confession to his spiritual adviser, which is not yet made public. Whether or not it will ever be made known, remains to be seen after his execution. Yesterday he wrote an affectionate letter to Warden Smith, referring to his kindly treatment while under the Warden's care, which will be made public to-day. It was written by his own hand, in German, and has been sent to Mr. Boucher of Sharpsburg for translation into the English language. The conclusion of the letter contains a piece of poetry, which will also be furnished the city press for publication. He has also made his will, in which he did not forget that his body is bequeathed to Rev. Mr. Hershberger, who has the privilege of allowing the medical fraternity to take out the brain for examination. It is provided, however, that after this is done the remains shall be decently interred, and during the examination the corpse is not to be mutilated. To Messrs. Moore and Swartzwelder he bequeaths one hundred dollars each out of his father's estate in Germany, the amount of which, is estimated at about four hundred and fifty dollars in United States currency. The will is to be probated on next Saturday, after which a copy of it will be forwarded to his friends in his native land.

WHO WILL BE ADMITTED.

There will be about forty persons admitted to witness the execution including the jury, physicians and ministers. The physicians selected are Drs. Pollock, Gilmore and McKelvey, the latter being the Physician to the Jail. The execution will be conducted by Sheriff Hare in person assisted by his deputies. The religious exercises will take place this morning in the cell of Ortwein, which will continue for some time, after which instruction to lead him from his quarters about ten minutes before eight o'clock, when he will be taken direct to the scaffold, and the drop will fall as near the last of the large bell as possible. There will be no services at this point, but the sentence of the law will be executed with as much dispatch as possible.

To the Public.

The late severe frosts have penetrated the ground to a greater depth than was ever known in this vicinity, and is now below the gas mains in this city, thereby causing them to contract to such an extent that breaks in them are liable at any time to occur; and as the presence of any quantity of free gas is dangerous, I would call the attention of the public to the following

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF LEAKS:

1st. That the gas be shut off at the meter, immediately when a leak is discovered.

2d. That all lights should be immediately extinguished, and no light or fire be permitted to enter any apartment or locality where there is a smell of gas.

3d. That all the doors and windows in the house be immediately opened, so as to allow the gas to escape.

4th. That immediate notice of the leak be sent to the Gas Office, so that a man can be sent to shut off the supply from the street mains.

If these precautions be taken, there is no danger from a leak in the pipes. If they are disregarded, there is great danger of explosion.

They were disregarded by the persons in the house on Congress street, where the late explosion occurred, or there would have been no explosion.

These precautions are printed upon the back of every gas bill sent out by this Company.

JOHN H. McELROY,
Engineer Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Erickson, The Tailor,
is the tailor of Pittsburgh.
24 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Erickson, The Tailor,
has resumed business at No 24 Smithfield street. Old customers please call.

Erickson, The Tailor,
has a new stock; a new stand at
No. 24 Smithfield street,
Second floor.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Members of Select Branch Sworn in—The Appropriation Ordinance Passed by Common Council—Considerable Routine Business Disposed Of.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting Monday afternoon, February 22, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

President Gross called this branch to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. When the roll was called the attendance stood as follow:

Present.—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Barckley, Bates, Breed, Burk, Campbell, Clark, Daniels, H. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Evans, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Holliday, Bruce, Hunter, Jerems, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Macfarlane, Meizgar, Meyer, Mitchell, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, Mc Combs, MacConnell, McClung, McGimpsey, O'Neil, Ray, Schill, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Waring, and President Gross.

Absent.—Messrs. Arnhold, Bissell, Braun, Buckley, Chislett, B. Darlington, Fetterman, Fox, Harrison, House, Jones, Keeler, Kerns, Kerr, Kestner, Moore, Negley, Perry, Rafferty, Scheck, Spahr, Smith, and Weldon.

The Chair stated that inasmuch as this was the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country he thought out of respect to the memory of the dead, it would be in good taste to adjourn.

Mr. EPTING made a motion to that affect but withheld it for a moment.

Mr. MUSGRAVE moved that inasmuch as his colleague from the Seventh ward, Mr. Jeremy was present and had never been sworn in, that he be now received.

Mr. MACCONNELL presented the credentials of Mr. D. D. Bruce member elect to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-second ward representation occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hartley Howard.

The certificate of his election, signed by the Prothonotary, was read and received.

Messrs. Jeremy and Bruce being present were called to the front, when

Mr LIDDELL objected to Mr. Jeremy being sworn in. He quoted from the election proclamation to show that the election had been ordered to fill the vacancy which it was thought was created by the failure of Mr. Jeremy to be qualified in time.

Mr. LITTELL thought they could not prevent the gentleman from being sworn in, as they had received all his credentials.

Mr. LIDDELL said he had no feeling in the matter, but merely made the objection at the request of the gentleman who had been elected to fill the vacancy, who intended going to contest Mr. Jeremy's right to the seat.

Mr. HUNTER moved that Mr. JEREMY be sworn in and the question of a contest be left for settlement in the usual way. Carried.

Messrs. JEREMY and BRUCE were then sworn in, and Council, in accordance with the motion of Mr. Epping, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following gentlemen were present at roll call: Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Bell, Boucher, Connelly, Cuthbert, Conway, Filler, Fulton, Gelbert, Kinnear, Negley, Keller, Glass, Hahn, Hughes, Kerr, Laughran, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, Powers, Pauline, Rowswell, Rolfe, Robinson, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Smith, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, West, Young, and President Negley—25.

The following members were absent: Messrs. Boyd, Frank, Hogle, Kuowland, Kurtz, Perchment, Reilly and Semple.

On motion of Mr. Young the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. MEYRAN asked whether business transacted on Washington's birthday, which is a legal holiday, would be legal. He thought it knew of no law which would make it illegal.

The wards were then called in regular order, and the following business presented:

Mr. KERR, petition of James S. Patterson for a reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. GLASS, petition requesting the Road Committee to examine into the condition of Madison street, in the Fourteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG, resolution for the opening of Davidson street. Referred.

Also, ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Davidson street. Referred.

Also, petition for an alley between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Referred.

Mr. AULL, petition of August Metzgar for exoneration from payment of business tax. Referred.

Also, petition for a board walk on Orphan street. Referred.

Mr. ROLFE, petition of Samuel Ward, Jr., for relief from excessive taxation. Referred.

Mr. BOUCHER, petition for the location and opening of Bedford street, Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Mr. WEST submitted the report of the City Engineer for 1874, which was received and filed and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. SHALTENBRAND moved that this branch of Councils adjourn in honor to the memories of his being Washington's birthday. Lost.

Mr. AULL, ordinance establishing the grade of Center street, in the Twenty-first ward. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of taking up the appropriation ordinance.

The ordinance was read by the Clerk, and on motion of Mr. Fulton, the rules were suspended, and the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. WEST moved that its sections be considered separately, as he said, the law requires that the appropriations shall be made this month and in the event of amendments, which would require the action of the Select Council, the latter would not be acted upon until next month until which time Select Council does not meet again.

Mr. WEST finally withdrew his motion and Mr. Robinson objected to the section in the ordinance which exempted the wards to pay only two thirds rate of taxation. He was supported by Mr. Boucher.

Mr. AULL called the attention of Council to the fact that the Act of Assembly regarding the Board of Revision, giving the East End wards or give them any preference over the rural districts of the South Side.

The President also stated that the act consolidating the South Side with the city, provides that all property in that section returned by assessors as rural property shall be taxed as rural property.

After considerable debate Mr. Boucher offered an amendment to the third section, providing that the entire South Side be exempted from the payment of water works interest tax. Mr. Fulton was about to make a speech on the matter when the President ruled the amendment out of order as being contrary to law.

Mr. BOUCHER then offered another amendment providing that all wards or parts of wards not benefitted by the Fire department, and not having water privileges, be classed as rural, and that the Board of Revision be authorized to designate such property. This amendment was also ruled out of order by the President, the same ground as his decision concerning the first was based.

The ordinance coming up for disposition, the ayes and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Connelly, Cuthbert, Filler, Fulton, Fox, Finnerty, Glass, Hughes, Kerr, Laughran, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, Powers, Rowswell, Rolfe, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Smith, Thompson, Torrence, West, and President Negley—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Boucher, Conway, Foley, Felker, Hahn, Pauline, Robinson, Wainwright, and Young—10.

So the ordinance was passed.

The Chair presented the annual report of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Received and filed and ordered to be printed.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. AULL, from the Survey Committee, submitted an ordinance establishing Negley avenue, from Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river. Passed.

Mr. FOX presented the report of the Printing Committee, informing Council of the awarding of contracts for certain printing which is needed at once. Received and filed.

An ordinance to carry into effect section 6, of the Wabash bill, and providing for the publication of the *Municipal Record*, was passed with the amendments adopted in the Select branch.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the rules were suspended in order to consider an ordinance authorizing the Point Bridge Company to erect an iron bridge over the Monongahela river, from the Point to the South Side. The bill was passed finally.

Mr. ROBINSON presented an ordinance regulating assessments. Referred.

Mr. ROBINSON offered his resignation as a member from the Thirty-sixth ward. Accepted.

Also, resolution for a special election to fill the vacancy. Passed.

Mr. FOLEY, resolution instructing the Printing Committee to award all contracts for printing and advertising, for the current year as well as for future periods, to the lowest bidder. Referred.

On motion adjourned.

President NEGLEY gave notice that as a good deal of business is awaiting action, a special meeting of Common Council would be held on Saturday afternoon, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. FOLEY also called attention to the fact that the resignation of Mr. Robinson would create another vacancy in the Water Committee.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Two Stores Entered This Morning.

Shortly after twelve o'clock this morning, two burglars entered a clothing and candy store on Liberty street, adjoining Achuckles & Co.'s coffee manufactory, by prying open the doors in the rear of the business houses. Two coats were taken from the clothing house and the drawers were thoroughly ransacked, but whether or not anything further had been carried off, could not be ascertained. The thieves were discovered, but made their escape.

Erickson, The Tailor,
is known by almost all the gentlemen of Pittsburgh, as being the best cutter, and always having the best goods to be had.

Erickson, The Tailor,
wants all his friends to call at
No. 24 Smithfield street.

Erickson, The Tailor,
is the tailor of Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The audience at the Opera House last night was a completely enraptured one, judging from its frequent manifestations of applause. Well, it had a right to be, for the management has not presented a better bill this season. The evening's entertainment opened with the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings," Mr. Owen in the character of *Golightly*. The *role* suited him nicely, giving him every chance for a display of his humor. He kept the audience in continual laughter and his rendition of the part was the best bit of low comedy acting we have had since Mr. Clarke was here. Mr. Owen is making rapid strides in the good opinion of the public.

The second part of the programme was allotted to the marvellous Majilton and their eccentric comedy company, all of the members appearing in "Ding Dong, or the Pretty Laundresses of Lutzen." This part of the performance was fully as funny and entertaining as the first, the leading spirits being Charles, Frank and Marie Majilton. The ease and ability with which the former puts his limbs wherever he wishes them is wonderful. Frank Majilton, while not as good a grotesque dancer as his brother, was a greater favorite with the audience because of the laughable tricks he was continually playing. Not the least enjoyable part of the entertainment by any means were the delightful vocal melodies by Miss Annie Kemp Bowler, Miss Louise Creey and Miss Alice Kemp. The former, particularly, is a charming singer. She possesses a clear, rich voice and for every song she gave the audience demanded a repetition. In Mr. Gwynnette we recognized an old acquaintance. He was here last winter with the Lisa Weber troupe.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill) reappeared last night before a Pittsburgh audience, and that he had not been forgotten was attested by the immense house which greeted him. The gallery was particularly complimentary in point of numbers and not bashful in bestowing applause. The audience was of a character much superior to such as is generally attracted by sensational stars. The announcement that he never would play "Buffalo Bill Border" presented some of the quieter yet effective phases of frontier existence proved to be true, as the play is largely devoid of the blood and thunder and improbabilities of the one which was produced here last winter. Mr. Cody was honored with several calls before the curtain. He was assisted by Kit Carson and the entire company. "Life on the Border" will be repeated to-night, and the engagement will close with two performances to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Siddons—Seraphael.

Elsewhere is published the programme for the entertainment to be given this evening at Library Hall by Mrs. Scott Siddons, and Seraphael, the pianist. It is a very choice programme, and gives some idea of the rich treat in store for those who attend. Mrs. Siddons is so well known in Pittsburgh that she needs no special commendation, and when it is added that she will be assisted by Seraphael, who is perfectly at home, her friends here will fell justified in indulging in the highest expectation, of her part of the programme. Of the youthful pianist who accompanies her *Dwight's Journal of Music*, says: "The playing of this gifted boy is really something more than wonderful, it is good. His finished, elegant performance of the difficult Variations in E flat by Mozart, you could almost imagine he was a young Mozart."

Siddons and Seraphael should certainly be a test of his ability, and ensure a musical entertainment of no ordinary character.

The Gounod Club.

On Tuesday evening of next week the Gounod Club, the two recent performances of which were so well attended and highly appreciated, will give a complimentary concert to their respective friends, on which occasion the opera of "Martha" will be rendered. The entertainment will be given in Library Hall. The cast will be found in another column.

English Opera Bouffe.

To-morrow and Thursday evenings' Emily Soldene and her famous English Opera Bouffe Company appear at Library Hall in Offenbach's "Madame L' Archidne" and "Genevieve de Brabant." Miss Soldene, we understand, is making her farewell tour among the cities of the United States, and it is noticed that she returns to England in April.

Franklin Bowling Hall.

This establishment is very complete in every respect, and the patronage it wins is the best evidence of its popularity. It is centrally located, being at Nos. 73 and 75 Fifth avenue, and is easy of access to those who enjoy bowling exercise.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MRS. OATE'S Opera Bouffe Company is playing at Maguire's Theatre, San Francisco.

"LA FAVORITE" succeeds "La Julve" at the Grand Opera, Paris, with Faure as the King.

JOACHIM, the violinist, reappeared at the Crystal Palace concerts, Sydenham, London on February 6.

TOOKER says all the angels in "Henry V." are perfect—just like real angels—and, of course, he knows.

MATHIAS HERON will shortly appear at New Orleans in the role of Phaedra, which she once made famous.

"The Mohawk Minstrels" is the title of a negro minstrel troupe which is meeting with success in London.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Chief Engineer White—Interesting Details.

The following is the report of Chief Engineer White to the Board of Fire Commissioners, for the year ending December 31, 1874.

PITTSBURGH, January 1,